THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1932—VOL. XXV, NO. 30

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Cosmos May Just Keep Going

Moscow Forces Wives to Work

China to Get Runaways Home

Mexico Has Beer Flood Ready

Toronto Has Hints on History

THE universe is a perpetual motion machine which will never slow down. Human beings are not in a static class, but may develop into a higher type of race through hundreds of millions of years. Such are the propositions offered by distinguished natural scientists to the Association for the Advancement of Science at Atlantic City. Prof. Richard C. Tolman, refuting Sir Arthur Eddington and Sir James Jeans, sees no ultimate doom of the cosmos. Radiation runs the universe down, but gravitation winds it up. The lecturers feel their way toward things that had no timed commencing and which appear to go on forever. The same truth was perceived through spiritual eyes, of course, a long time ago—Life itself has neither beginning nor end.

¶ Russia's food shortage moves Moscow to deprive women not actually employed in industry. After Jan. 1 housewives under 56 not engaged in "socially useful" work will be denied the ration cards normally entitling them to 800 grams of sugar and 400 grams of bread a month. Even wives of high officials are included. The only alternative to going without bread and sugar is buying them in the open or free market, and the "free" market is a shocking misuse of terms—It sells a 10-cent loaf for 35 times that price.

¶ China seeks a way to take 3000 unwelcome guests off the hands of its new friend, Soviet Russia. The Soviet Government has been feeding at Tomsk, Siberia, the Chinese troops Gen. Su Ping-yen led across the border when driven by the Japanese out of Manchuli. China can get the 3000 home again by way of Vladivostok for about $100,000, and is seeking to charter foreign ships through fear that Japan would seize Chinese vessels so used. Manchuli was a dramatic, but costly affair—First it cost Japan men, money and danger from Russia, and now once chuckling China is having to foot big bills.

¶ Mexico is ready to rush 180,000,000 bottles of beer across the American border the moment Congress hacks a hole in the law. The huge Cerveceria Cauahtemoc will turn out 1,500,000 more bottles a day to be sold profitably at competitive rates after paying the tariff. Germany and Canada are also preparing huge quantities of beer for dumping as soon as the door opens. Things look not so good for the unemployed American worker, in whose name the beer bill is being pushed—Perhaps he is expected, in his exasperation, merely to do the buying and drinking.

¶ France's Chamber votes to loan $13,720,000 to Austria. Some Deputies fight such action after defaulting on the debt to the United States. Former Premier Herriot tells the Radicals in an impassioned speech France will yet be glad for what it had on Dec. 14—A Government that stood up for moral tradition.

¶ Europe rends the veil of its situation on war and peace. Its political leaders face the fact that unless definite safeguards are established and adhered to more conflicts are ahead. Lord Howard says we have our covenants, treaties and pacts, but have not yet the necessary confidence in peace and security. The Monitor starts today a notable series by a keen observer in Europe. Sisley Huddleston will be followed eagerly on both sides of the Atlantic. He has much to disclose. Will it point to the finding of the necessary thing?—Is confidence in peace and security to be found by the searchers?

¶ Scotland approves Falkirk's method of affording self-help to many of its 6000 unemployed. The Rotary Club turned a disused foundry into a mutual service club. The big building now teems with occupational activities. After flour had been secured to give bread at cost, and timber to keep men warm, a system was worked out under which they mend one another's shoes, cut one another's hair, and render all the personal services. A member pays with hours of work. Now land is loaned and the men turn farmers. The labor unions caught the big idea—They have suspended all rules so workers may work with no cash in sight.

¶ Toronto sees the American Historical Association close its session with rules for history writers. The lure of the notebook and the fascination of the picturesque must be rigidly avoided. The historian may not indulge his imagination nor go beyond the plain implication of his authorities. He must back up every claim with the facts. But if he has hard and fast facts he may assault heroes and denounce nations' methods. Then national history seems to be getting out of the fiction class—History, said a certain cynic of yesterday, is falsehood agreed upon.

Price Machine Out of Order, Technocracy Would Scrap It

Analysis Shows That System That Grew Out of Barter Failed Temporarily Because of Tampering and Needs Only Adjusting

What is a technocrat? Technocracy? What is it? What does it mean? What does it portend, if anything? Does it mark a new social and economic study or an era? That is what people are asking, and that is what, in a sense, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has set out to discover. This is the sixth of a series of articles along these lines.

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Economists would dismiss the technocrats as barking up the wrong tree in saying that the price system is inadequate to enable mankind to consume its present bounty of wealth.

The price system goes back to a time lost to history when man found that he had two of one thing and needed one of another. Say it was Sitting Bull with a couple of deerskins. In the forest one late afternoon he came across Flying Fox making arrow heads. "How about one of my skins for six of your arrow heads?" inquired Sitting Bull. "I'd like the skin but it's worth only three of my arrow heads," responded Flying Fox.

The argument lasted till nightfall. The sun went down, and the moon, filtering into the clearing, did not furnish them with any energy units with which to continue the argument. They adjourned to Flying Fox's hut. There they continued the parley. After an all-night sitting, a bargain was struck—four arrowheads for one deerskin. Both were satisfied, and Sitting Bull went on his way, while Flying Fox spent the rest of the day recuperating.

Four arrowheads for one deerskin—that was the price. Imagine the waste of time involved in such long-winded bargaining. A medium of exchange had to grow if man were to do anything else. Sitting Bull pondered the problem. Then, at a parley with the rest of the tribe, he said, "Let's fix on one thing as the price." Another thought it was a good idea. What thing? Why not wampum? Agreed. "All right," said Sitting Bull, "I will fix up a scale of wampum equivalents for everything we have, and submit it to you tomorrow."

So they got a medium of exchange and a standard of value in one. In

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MACHINE HELD BLAMELESS IN ERA OF STRESS

Not Threat to Workers, It Is Said, Nor Chief Cause of Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 30—Dr. Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the college of engineering, Cornell University, has thrown down the gauntlet to the technocrats by declaring in an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science here that the machine has not impaired the security of the working class and has not been a primary cause of unemployment.

Dr. Kimball's address was made at a session of the annual winter meeting of the association last night, at which two distinguished natural scientists described the universe as a perpetual motion machine which would never slow down or disintegrate and human beings as not a static class, but possibly in an early stage of differentiation which may lead to a higher type of race, although continuing in their present form for hundreds of millions of years to come.

Declaring that the modern industrial system will continue if proper adjustments are made to offset changing conditions, Dr. Kimball asserted that mechanized industry has already passed the point of greatest efficiency and maximum returns. Among the measures that should be adopted to meet the existing situation, he advocated a shorter work week, increase of invention so as to multiply production and absorb surplus labor, and legislation assuring employment for workers although "a happier solution would be humanitarian interest on the part of the employing class."

Would Eliminate Speculation

An urgent need is that manufacturing "somehow be freed from the incubus of speculation," Dr. Kimball asserted.

"Its inherent troubles are great enough without its being thrown out of balance periodically by spasms in the stock market," he continued. "Personally, I am not convinced that the rate of technical progress during the next 30 years will be as rapid as in the last three decades. Scientific progress we shall surely see, and this will be reflected in our industrial methods. But there are reasons also for believing that retarding factors are already at work. The most important of these is the old law of diminishing returns which, so far, has never failed to put in an ap-

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Time Puts Severe Test Upon Europe's Peace Treaties

NATIONS SEEKING REVISION OF PEACE TREATIES. NATIONS OPPOSING TREATY REVISION.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REVISION ISSUE BRINGS LINE OF CLEAVAGE

Map Shows Geographical Grouping of Nations Seeking to Settle Problems Left Unsolved by Pacts, the Countries Mainly Interested Being Indicated by Shading and Solid Black.

War-Talk Wave in Europe Shows Need to Stiffen Peace

Baring of Weak Points in Treaties, Followed by Increased Demand for Security, Indicates Time to Grapple With Problem

Europe's political outlook has not grown worse, but people have come to understand it better. The veil has been rent. Unsolved problems have been bared. How can they be solved so that the peace of Europe and the world may be assured? Where can efforts be applied for change and improvement? Mr. Huddleston, in a series of six articles, of which this is the first, deals with this question, and concludes that the surest road to settlement is by way of revision.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A veil has been rent in Europe. Not many months ago peace workers and politicians were rushing cheerfully and unthinkingly forward in the belief that they were inventing some mystic method of exorcising the specter of war. Signor Mussolini, referring somewhat disdainfully to a certain statement, said: "He forgets there are two different things—the mystique and the politique." It did not matter how many proposals were made pell-mell, how contradictory they might be, how impossible of execution, even how mischievous in their consequence if they were realizable—they were hailed with enthusiasm, and though they remained in the state of proposal they were regarded as proof of progress. To question this was to invite the charge of being a scare-monger.

Now something has changed. There have been so many futile plans and pacts, so many revelations of an increasing determination to change the existing statute of Europe, that men and women who have been accustomed to spread optimism in political and diplomatic circles have now changed their tone. At least it is so as I write; it is possible that before these observations are published it will be the fashion to be radiant again; but whatever may be the ups and downs of feeling, there is fundamentally a new consciousness of the seriousness of the task which has been pursued a little too light-heartedly for a number of years. And that is, in itself, all to the good.

Rending of Veil

The rending of the veil has been a comparatively slow process. The sentiment that we have made little headway, despite innumerable professions of peace and continuous negotiations, has been growing gradually. But finally it came as a shock to many people that there could be more talk of war, after so much talk of peace, than there was in the years which preceded 1914. Such, nevertheless, is the case. Lord Howard of Penrith, formerly Ambassador to the United States writes: "We have got our Covenants, our Arbitration Treaty, our Permanent Courts, our Kellogg pacts, but we have not yet got confidence in peace and security."

It is virtually an open secret that statesmen who have won a reputa-

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REVISED DRY LAW POLICY INDICATED

Danger in States Without Enforcement Acts Causes Deep Concern

HEAVY BURDEN PUT ON FEDERAL COURTS

Population of 40,000,000 in Areas Now Dependent on Government Staffs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—One of the most compelling factors working for a reconsideration of the whole prohibition problem at the present juncture is the enforcement situation in the individual states that have repealed local liquor laws.

Now, or within a few months, a total of 15 states will be operating without state enforcement laws. These states include about one-third of the population of the country, and their withdrawal from the enforcement field throws a heavy new burden on the Federal Government, as well as threatening to clog the federal courts still further, since prohibition cases must now be largely transferred from the state to federal jurisdiction in these territories. Federal courts are already estimated to have 15,000 liquor cases pending on their dockets.

Such a situation is a new development since the November election; and, wet or dry, it is causing moderate members of Congress of both parties serious concern. States without enforcement laws prior to the November election were Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Wisconsin, Montana and Nevada, a total of six.

Long List of Wet States

At the November election, a total of 11 states took referendums of one sort or another on the liquor problem and every one of the 11 states voted wet. Of these, only nine referendums, however, affected the state enforcement law, and the following additional states at that time voted to wipe the statute off their law books: Colorado, Washington, California, North Dakota, New Jersey, Oregon, Arizona, Michigan and Louisiana.

Since that time a judge has declared the liquor referendum in Louisiana not binding until the Legislature acts upon it. This is assumed to be true of a number of the other states. In addition to these 15, the Legislature in Illinois has passed a resolution to repeal the state enforcement act, but this was vetoed by Governor Emmerson. The states now or soon to be without local enforcement acts have a population, it is estimated, of about 40,000,000.

This is a condition of fact which is having considerable influence even upon formerly bone-dry legislators in causing them to look about for possible modification of the dry law. They deplore the action of the respective states; but they are forced to acknowledge that the problem presented is an acute one; and if it continues will amount to nothing short of nullification. The argument of many is, accordingly, that it is better to permit revision of the Eighteenth Amendment to repeal—or worse still, nullification.

Decided Shift in Attitude

The degree to which the attitude of Congress has shifted is shown by a single instance. Back in March the drys won a clear-cut victory in the House of Representatives. The question was on discharging the Judiciary Committee on the wet Beck-Linthicum bill. The House refused to discharge the committee. The vote stood, 227 drys to 187 wets.

On Dec. 6, the Garner "naked" repeal bill came up. The membership of the House was the same as in March; the only difference was the intervention of a presidential campaign. The wets failed by only six votes to get their requisite two-thirds majority to pass a constitutional resolution. The vote was: 272 wet, 144 dry. This was a gain by the wets of almost 100 in the course of about nine months and indicates what may be expected from the wet Seventy-third Congress when it assembles, since it was elected in the Democratic landslide.

The size of the federal enforcement agency is not going to be increased, and the states which refuse to coöperate with Washington in dry law enforcement will, seemingly, go their own way.

Dry Forces to Initiate Nation-Wide Campaign

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—Call will be sounded for the mobilization of American dry forces in St. Petersburg Feb. 19 to 21 to resist the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, stave off beer, and inaugurate a nation-wide campaign against the evils of liquor, it was announced yesterday by Mr. O. G. Christgau, an official of the Anti-Saloon League.

He is here from Washington making preliminary arrangements for a joint meeting of the national organization and state body.

"We have just begun to fight," said Mr. Christgau, "and we are taking the offensive for the first time in 15 years to give real battle to the wets."

The Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, will head the conference of dry leaders, at which national and state angles of the present prohibition situation will be discussed.

BETHLEN CALLS OTTAWA BLOW TO FREE TRADE

Tariff on Butter Likely to Cause Denmark to Dump Into Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Seeds of serious conflict" for central Europe were sown when the British Government entered into preferential arrangements with the Dominions at Ottawa, according to Count Stefan Bethlen, former Prime Minister of Hungary, in a letter published in the Manchester Guardian.

Count Bethlen says that the Ottawa agreements dealt "a fatal blow not only to free trade but also to the system of trade policy based on the 'most-favored-nation' principle."

"Other industrial and agricultural states will be compelled to unite on preferences or tariffs in order to repair the losses suffered by this new British policy."

Count Bethlen cites the case of Danish and Dutch butter. Because of the tariff preference to the Dominions, "eventually Danish and Dutch butter will be shut out from the British market. Germany fears that this Danish and Dutch butter, forbidden the English market and diverted to hers, will cause butter prices to fall.

"To prevent this, it is already contemplating a reduction of her butter imports to a fraction of what they used to be. Should it decide to do this, the dairy farmers of the Danubian countries—dairy-farming is the only branch of their agriculture that pays—will fail to find a market for their surplus butter production."

Count Bethlen predicts that as a result of the British preferences, a similar fate will overtake poultry, eggs, fruit and other exports.

Count Bethlen is similarly critical of the results of the Stresa Conference which was called last summer, to find a way to help the distressed farmers of central and eastern Europe. "The entire result" of Stresa, he declares, "was a relief fund, the floating of which is still problematic and the amount of which is ridiculously low."

Count Bethlen strongly urges the World Economic Conference to remedy the mistakes committed at Ottawa and Stresa.

CURTAIN FALLS ON ANOTHER ACT IN SOVIET DRAMA

First Five-Year Plan One of Great Achievement at Huge Sacrifice

Russia Today and Tomorrow
Last of Six Articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Who Is Now in the United States on a Lecture Tour.

The Five-Year Plan which comes to an end on tomorrow marks a very definite cycle in Russia's development under the Soviets. Seen in retrospect, it has been a crowded and eventful period, fierce and unrelenting in mood, strained and breathless in tempo.

It would be a great mistake to regard the Five-Year Plan as a mere dry collection of statistics and blueprints. It has been a gripping human drama, which has affected the life of every Soviet citizen in some direct and tangible way.

Just as in the case of the Revolution itself it probably would be useless to try to cast up a balance-sheet of the happiness and unhappiness which have been generated by the Five-Year Plan. The score on both sides of the ledger is a long one.

On the favorable side one must recognize the widened scope of educational opportunity that is symbolized in the fact that the Soviet Union now has two and a half times as many university students and four times as many high school students as it had before the plan went into effect.

One must take into account the thrill of enthusiasm that the convinced Communist feels when he sees one big industrial enterprise after another rearing its head on what was formerly empty steppe. And, whatever one may think of the economic expediency of such measures, the smashing of private trade, the narrowing of opportunities for private enrichment do correspond with the sentiments of a considerable number

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Russia to Make Housewives Work

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP)—On the eve of the end of the first Five-Year Plan, Russian housewives under 56 learned yesterday that beginning with the first of the year they will be deprived of bread and sugar, of which they now receive small rations.

This action, reflecting the food shortage in Russia, is an extension of the Government's "no-work-no-food" policy and apparently is designed to inject more women into industrial occupations with the view to ultimate abolition of the home as the unit of family life.

All healthy women not engaged in "socially useful" work come under the category of housewives. The wives of a number of high government officials are included in that category.

CHICAGO DECLARED 'SOLVENT' BY COUNSEL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Regardless of embarrassing conditions, the Chicago community is "essentially sound and solvent and will pay its debts," in the opinion of Mr. Urban Lavery, special counsel for the Cook County Board.

While telling a round table, meeting members of the association of American Law Schools on Dec. 29, that in his judgment every cent would be paid which is owing public employees and other debtors, Mr. Lavery strongly denounced the so-called tax strike which he listed as one of three major factors in the fiscal tangle.

SELFISHNESS CALLED BASE OF SOCIETY'S ILLS

Geologist Says Everything Is 'Sacrificed to the Getting of Money'

An appeal to men who have attained distinction in various natural sciences was made last night by Dr. Herman L. Fairchild, veteran fellow of the American Geological Society, to come out of their sequestered life of study "to explain and serve a muddled and perplexed society which owes its present ills to selfishness."

Dr. Fairchild received a special souvenir copy of the history of the geological society at the banquet held at the Harvard Union. The gift was in token of appreciation for almost a half century of service in its behalf.

"Soft words butter no parsnips," he said, "but they help to smooth life's toboggan slide. It would be better if all could find more time to smooth each other's way. As things stand today we hear on all sides nothing but tales of woe, while surveys are undertaken by men who ought to know better to show us that the machine age is responsible and that under its merciless power we are bound toward economic chaos.

"The truth is that the fault is pure selfishness, materialistic striving in which everything must be sacrificed to the getting of money, transient power, or position. The mania for drink is destroying a sense of loyalty to law; the mania for speed eliminates such things as human kindness and regard for others. Even Congress in a time when all efforts should be bent to the solution of world problems, sits down and finds nothing better to do than quarrel over beer."

The Geological Society has become one of the most powerful bodies in the field of natural sciences according to Dr. Fairchild, and he would have this organization found a national body of scientific men to study these problems of society and reinstall the elements which have been set aside by the present manias for speed and drink. Dr. Fairchild is the sole survivor of the 13 men who formed the Geological Society on Dec. 27, 1888.

Award of the highest honor attainable in geology, the Penrose medal, was afterwards made to Dr. Edward Oscar Ulrich, recently retired from the United States Geological Survey after several extensions of his period of service beyond the normal retirement age.

Dr. Ulrich long has been one of the leading paleontologists and stratigraphers in America. He is known, according to the geologists, as an individualist and independent thinker whose teacher was the field and whose challenging methods of debate have done much to stimulate thought and develop new ideas. His classic work is "A Revision of the Paleozoic System," a detailed study of the rocks of that system in North America.

A feature which attracted considerable interest among the geologists this morning was the apparatus of Prof. L. C. Grafton, which is able to photograph scientific specimens which have been magnified 40,000 diameters. All focussing is done by electric motors, each revolution of which advances or retracts the lenses only 2.5 millionths of an inch. The instrument is expected to open a new field of research to mineralogists, particularly among those interested in the detection of gold in low-grade ores.

RAILROAD AND LABOR BREAK

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 30 (By U. P.)—Officials of the Western Railway Company, which operates over 1926 miles of track, have canceled all existing agreements with the labor union regarding working conditions, they informed the Minister of Public Works yesterday. The cancellation, they said, followed failure to reach an agreement with union leaders regarding a wage reduction.

Filipinos Applaud Passage of Bill For Independence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Only a possible presidential veto today stood between the citizens of the Philippine Islands and the independence which has been their goal ever since Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay added them to the possessions of the United States.

The bill which provides for their liberation from American sovereignty after a 10-year transitional period was sent to the President backed by an overwhelming vote of 171 to 16 in the House yesterday. The Senate previously gave its aproval without a record vote.

Proponents of the independence measure were confident sufficient votes could be obtained in both chambers to pass it over the expected veto, but there were rumors President Hoover intended to withhold action until the last few days of the session, when the measure might be lost in the press of other legislation.

The final phase of the Philippine drama as far as Congress was concerned was enacted in the House yesterday before galleries filled with natives of the islands who forgot House rules against applause by spectators when Señor Camilo Osias, one of the two Philippine commissioners, declared its passage "a signal triumph for peaceful methods of achieving independence."

Haircuts, Bread and Footgear At Scottish Mutual-Aid Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALKIRK, Scot.—Rotary is responsible for Falkirk's Mutual Service Club for self-help among the 6000 unemployed in this burgh, where a disused foundry has been turned into a flourishing occupation center.

The foundry was placed at the disposal of Falkirk Rotary Club by its proprietor, and there was no lack of "handymen" among the unemployed to tackle the job of preparing it for occupational activities. With the help of an architect and other technical advisers who gave their services free, the foundry has been divided into compartments for the various club activities and work is progressing on a recreation hall.

The Rev. A. B. Robb, secretary of the Falkirk Rotary Club and originator of the scheme, appealed to his fellow Rotarians for their support in starting it. "True to his motto," says Mr. Robb, "up to the limit of his power, the Rotarian gave to the venture as he found he could. Timber merchant, printer, bootmaker, hairdresser, painter, plumber, carriers, etc.—all vied with each other in helping the helpless, each giving of the thing he had that was wanted."

The first need of the workless is bread. Recognizing this, it was decided to bake daily at the center and sell to members of the Mutual Service Club at cost prices—4d a loaf as against the current price of 7d or 7½d. A once derelict oven was discovered in a back yard and acquired for the club, where it is now installed with a capacity of turning out 600 loaves a day.

Next to bread, it was felt that firewood was the most essential want. A timber merchant gave several loads which the men cut into logs of equal length, and these are sold to members at lower prices than they would have to pay elsewhere. Members can also have their boots and shoes, and those of their dependents, mended for the price of the material used, labor being given free. A haircut is to be had for 1d. In the joinery department, men are busy making things for their own or a fellow member's use, or for the equipment of the center.

These are the outlines of the scheme as it stands at present. It is developing every day. Essentials being secured—bread, fuel and footwear—it is hoped now to develop the

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Japanese Army Scheme Ignored By Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—American policy on the Far East remains unmoved in the face of Japan's decision to increase its military strength in Manchuria and build up a new mechanized army.

The reply to such activity comes better at Geneva, through the work of the Disarmament Conference, than in an outburst of nationalist resentment, it is felt here. There is no prospect that any American increases, in navy, army or air force, will result from the Japanese decision. No armaments race in the Pacific area is in sight, it is plain, as far as the United States is concerned.

Japan's action is construed here as a direct result of the Sino-Russian resumption of friendly and close relations. With Manchukuo and Korea the eastern neighbors of the Soviet state, Tokyo feels that full military protection is needed when two powers, China and Russia, form a compact.

Incidentally, the Department of State describes as "nonsense" the report widely published in the Japanese press that Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister in China, had something to do in bringing Russia and China together.

The flattest denial is given to these reports, with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, pointing out that merest diplomatic correctness would effectively prevent Mr. Johnson having any share in any such activities. The Japanese reports are taken as another evidence of suspicion toward the United States which is not shared by better informed elements.

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THINGS PRESENT

Mr. Abbot today discusses two timely topics in his "Watching the World Go By": How Shall War Be Defined?—The Story of Hoover's Renomination.

The last paragraph of the editorial "The Noblest Language" hints how English might be made more beautiful.

Hm-m! Meals at 10 cents a person! See the Household page.

"On Entering Damascus" on the Home Forum page will interest every student of the Bible.

Notes on Hymn No. 215 in the revised Christian Science Hymnal appear on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Saturday brings the following special pages: News of Art, Music, Theaters; Antiques and Interior Decoration; Educational (with some grand news of The Principia); Book Reviews and Literary News.

Vera Cruz Expels Officials As 'Reds'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A number of prominent state officials and educators have been expelled from the State of Vera Cruz, according to dispatches received from Jalapa, state capital. They are charged with spreading communistic propaganda and teachings.

The group, consisting of about 12, including a number engaged in public school work, was given 24 hours' notice to leave Jalapa, according to one dispatch. They have already left for different parts of the Republic not named in the messages.

The expulsion would seem to support the contention recently uncovered of a growing communistic movement in Vera Cruz against which President Rodriguez has taken energetic measures by sending more than 5000 troops there to prevent any oppositionist movement from gaining further ground.

MUSEUM GETS PLANE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Dr. Howard McClenahan, secretary of Franklin Institute, announced Dec. 28 the airplane in which Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam made her solo ocean hop to Ireland last May is coming to Philadelphia. The plane will become a permanent exhibit in the aviation section of the institute's new museum, he said.

RUSSIAN TRADE CALLED MAGNET OF RECOGNITION

Diplomatic Relationship Favored by Democrats and Progressives

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States sometime during the Roosevelt Administration is daily becoming more probable here as the hostility of Congress, which has shared indirectly in preventing it for over a decade, shows increasing evidence of disintegration.

Not only is the President-Elect himself known to be sympathetic on the subject, but many of those who will be influential in national affairs after March 4 have long been advocates of recognition. These include the Progressive Republican element in both House and Senate with whom Governor Roosevelt is in tacit, if not official, alliance on many of the more important questions of national policy.

Probably more important than anything else is the likelihood that the Speakership of the House will be held by a man who has for years strongly advocated recognition. Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, at present the leading candidate for that office, strongly favors the move.

Even Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York, Congress's arch foe of Communism, has come to the conclusion that Soviet propaganda in the United States could better be controlled under normal diplomatic relationships than under the present system.

On the Senate side of Capitol Hill a recent poll of the Foreign Affairs Committee showed a majority in favor of recognition. Progressive groups have generally come to accept the point of view of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho. Should the regular Democrats be led by the new President in the same direction, an ample majority could easily be procured.

Rapid decline in federal revenue is providing a powerful incentive to a review of the question.

Mr. Rainey argues that Russia is the only country in the world eager to trade with the United States and holds that vast purchases of finished materials would be made annually for many years if this Government would make normal trade possible.

That it would increase the danger of Communist propaganda is discounted even by those most concerned over this menace. Recognition would presumably be conditional upon an agreement to refrain from propagandizing and it could be withdrawn at any time if the Russian Government failed to live up to this agreement.

It is pointed out that the Department of Labor is at present unable to deport undesirable Russians if that Government declines to accept them, whereas under normal diplomatic relationships it would be forced to accept any Russian citizen this country desired to return to his native land.

Soviet to Weed Out Undesirable Classes

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Central Executive Committee has moved to banish from the large cities of the Soviet Union, undesirable elements which have contributed to the overcrowding in all centers of population.

Every man and woman over 16 hereafter must have a passport in which the holder will be classified according to the part he plays in the life of the state.

The purpose is to weed out those classes such as the Kulaks, or independent farmers; disenfranchised elements, criminals and others not engaged in recognized socially productive tasks.

Revere Finances Found in Tangle

Examination of the accounts of the city of Revere revealed a revenue deficit and overdrawn departmental accounts of more than $100,000 between Jan. 1, 1931 and Aug. 29, 1932, according to Mr. Edward H. Fenton, chief examiner of the State Division of Accounts. The state audit of the accounts, which required several months, showed a revenue deficit of $78,819 and overdrawn accounts amounting to $30,000, Mr. Fenton explained.

He criticized the methods pursued by the Revere city government in the handling of publicity appropriations and further pointed out that the municipal finance act had been violated in connection with the handling of temporary loans. Uncollected license fees amounting to nearly $2000 and many water accounts, long overdue, also were found, the examiner declared.

Commenting on the report of Mr. Fenton, Mayor Andrew A. Casassa of Revere, declared that it was "a most constructive one." "Several conditions have been called to my attention," he declared, "which require rectifying and I have discussed them with the city officials whose departments have been criticized and they agree to coöperate to the end that these matters will be adjusted satisfactorily. It is pleasing to me to note that nothing contained in the report discloses any deficits which are not satisfactorily explained."

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 42.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by rain in south and rain or snow in north portion beginning late tonight or Saturday; rising temperature in south and central portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain in south portion and rain or snow in north portion beginning late tonight or Saturday; warmer in south portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds over north portion and moderate south winds, increasing Saturday over south portion; overcast weather, probably followed by rain tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	48	Montreal	32	36
Bismarck	16	32	Nantucket	42	48
Boston	43	46	New Orleans	68	72
Buffalo	36	52	New York	46	50
Calgary	16	26	Norfolk, Va.	46	48
Charleston	62	74	North Platte	14	24
Chicago	40	46	Philadelphia	46	52
Cincinnati	42	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	30	54
Denver	16	26	Pittsburgh	38	54
Eastport, Me.	40	40	Portland, Me.	32	44
Hatteras	56	56	Raleigh	48	50
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Dec. 29	72		St. Louis	42	54
			St. Paul	6	32
Helena, Mont.	26	34	Salt Lake City	30	32
Huron, S. D.	18	30	San Francisco	48	58
Jacksonville	66	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	14	38
Kansas City	32	54	Seattle	44	44
Key West	74	78	Tampa	64	78
Los Angeles	48	62	Washington	44	50
Memphis	50	56	Wichita, Kan.	20	42
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	18	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 30.
B—Maximum Dec. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:18 p. m., Saturday 1:53 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:51 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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The More Static the Better

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THEY PLUCK ELECTRICITY FROM THE AIR

A model of the "electrostatic" generator being constructed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is shown at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Atlantic City this week. The model generates 1,000,000 volts. Assembly of the giant prototype at the airship hangar, Round Hill, Dartmouth, Mass., is expected to be completed for early spring tests. The generator, designed by Dr. Robert J. Van de Graaff of the institute, is expected to produce a steady flow of direct current at a potential force of approximately 10,000,000 volts. The aluminum electrodes are 15 feet in diameter and weigh 3000 pounds each. They are supported on hollow columns six feet in diameter and 25 feet high. Production of power by this revolutionary type of generator is accomplished by means of endless silk belts operating inside the hollow columns from the base to a point within the spheres.

MACHINE HELD BLAMELESS IN ERA OF STRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

pearance where economic progress has been active."

Citing developments in transportation and communication as instances of his contention that "diminishing returns" would prevent industry from reaching impracticably high peaks of achievements, Dr. Kimball said that transmission of intelligence by telegraph and telephone, which has accelerated the pace of industry as much as any single factor, is now essentially completed.

Security for Workers

"The same situation is being approached in transportation," he continued. "In 1880, it took eight days to cross the continent by rail. Today it takes but four. The next 50 years cannot conceivably witness a similar proportionate decrease in railway transportation. In 1880, steamships crossed the Atlantic in about eight days. Crack liners of today may make it in about four. Again, it is not conceivable that the next 50 years will give us ships to make a two-day crossing."

"More security must be provided for the worker against unemployment and indigence in old age," he continued. "Proper management could help this situation. In such a program, the effects of new technological processes in effecting unemployment must be studied in advance of their application. It may well be that we shall see legislation making it obligatory upon the part of ownership to provide means of escape for displaced workers.

"A happier solution, however, would be a humanitarian interest in this problem on the part of the employing class."

Prof. Richard C. Tolman, of the California Institute of Technology, delivering the tenth annual Josiah Willard Gibbs lecture, declared that gravitation, counterbalancing the operation of radiation, is perpetually "winding up" the universe and will keep it from running down indefinitely.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Shubert—"The Land of Smiles," 8:20 p. m.
Wilbur—Cornelia Otis Skinner, in "The Wives of Henry VIII," 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Luise, Königin von Preussen" ("Louise, Queen of Prussia"), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Treasures of the Museum, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Penway Court, 2:45.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Italy of Lorenzo and Italy of Mussolini—By-products of Research and the Renaissance," by Dr. Gertrude R. B. Richards, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Luise, Königin von Preussen" ("Louise, Queen of Prussia"), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Shubert—"The Land of Smiles," 2:30.
Wilbur—Cornelia Otis Skinner in "The Empress Eugenie," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Modern woodcuts. Exhibition of Islamic Art — Pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art. Loan exhibition of international photography. Through Jan. 2.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Annual exhibition of photography.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Hassam, Merida, Forain and others. Wood blocks in color, by Karl Knathe.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaw" art. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Also oils and water colors by Kathleen Guthrie.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Watercolor portraits sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons. Through Dec. 31.

Arts and Letters Club, Peter Pan's Pelham Hall, Brookline—Paintings by W. Lester Stevens. Through Dec. 31.

At 46 Westland Avenue, Suite 14—Second annual exhibit of pastels, water colors and line drawings by Kenn Hathaway and Gustav Hagen. Through Jan. 2.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

These important annual sales offer you P. M. & B. merchandise at unusual savings.
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Need to Stiffen European Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in Europe for their peaceful aims are beginning to express themselves privately in rather discouraging terms.

M. Herriot, for example, has on several occasions struck a warning note, and in dwelling on France's "magnificent innocence" seems to be preparing for the worst. Mr. Baldwin has painted a vivid picture of the consequences of a failure to reach agreement, especially in regard to aviation. Dr. Benes has declared that the position will become positively dangerous unless peace on the Continent is guaranteed at an early date by disarmament and measures of mutual security; and he has said that the time for diplomatic verbiage has passed: "Today the principal question is peace on the Continent.

"Mr. Lloyd George announces that more pretexts for war exist today than ever before in the world's history. Though everyone is agreed that there must be no more war, there is more preparation for war and more terrible machinery ready to be touched off than ever. Incidentally Mr. Lloyd George does not think new peace pacts are necessary, but rather the putting into practice of existing pacts.

Indeed it would be possible to fill many pages with such pronouncements from the most responsible quarters. Mr. Winston Churchill writes: "The phrase 'the war to end war' has an odd look to those who survey the armaments of the world, or gauge the fears, the grievances, and the ambitions of its various peoples."

French Press Doubtful

And Viscount Rothermere writes: "The fifteenth Armistice Day finds Europe once more muttering anxiously of war." He believes that the danger does not rest on an aggressive mentality—neither peoples nor their rulers want war, but they fear it because the peace treaties set up situations similar to those which have caused war in the past.

The French newspapers are equally doubtful, but I will only quote from the popular weekly paper Marianne, which belongs to the Left, and is anything but Nationalist: "To affirm today that there will be no more war requires too much credulity or too much hypocrisy. The risks of war, the warlike parades, the menaces, multiply from the East to the West."

In Italy and in Germany there is the same want of confidence. It is to be particularly remarked that it is not those who might be suspected of indifference to peace who are most outspoken; it is those who most detest the idea of war who are most frank. Clearly it is time to examine the conditions that have brought about this feeling of failure; and it is to be trusted that nobody will consider such an investigation as merely alarmist.

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NEW YORK TRIMS $40,000,000 FROM CITY'S BUDGET

Board of Estimate Tells Kohler to Fulfill Pledge Given to Bankers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 — Pruning shears in the form of two resolutions by the board of estimate, instructing immediate steps to reduce the 1933 city budget by $40,000,000 in accordance with pledges to the bankers who came to the city's rescue a fortnight ago, are in the hands of the budget director, Mr. Charles L. Kohler, today.

In two resolutions adopted yesterday, the board authorizes Mr. Kohler to put into effect in the reopened cost sheet salary schedules that will lighten the city's pay envelope by approximately $20,000,000 and to prepare a plan for reducing items other than personal services by $20,000,000.

The salary cut, which will affect all city employees getting $2000 or more a year, is made up of a $9,000,000 reduction in the salaries of city workers; another $9,000,000 in those of city school teachers, and another $2,000,000 in those of employees of the transportation and water supply boards, who are paid with funds from the sale of corporate stock. The estimate does not include the voluntary cuts that have been taken by judges of the city and court employees.

The revised budget must be authorized by Jan. 15, since the first pay day of the next year occurs on that date. The former reopening of the budget will be deferred, however, until Mr. Kohler has fulfilled the board's instructions to present a comprehensive plan for effecting the entire $40,000,000 saving, since under the fiscal emergency legislation enacted to relieve the city's plight at the special session of the Legislature, the budget must be closed within 10 days after it is opened.

Under the board's salary cut resolution the pension rights of employees are protected in a proviso designed to freeze the 1932 level of salaries as the official rate in the computation of pensions. Its action on salaries supersedes the reductions voted by the board of alderman in the salaries of 700 exempt officeholders on a less drastic scale and the $500 cut in board members' salaries which are $500 a year. The board of estimate has taken no action to reduce its own salaries.

The second $20,000,000 saving is to be realized from deductions in the expenses of city departments, and the resolution approved by the board in this connection is of a general nature, merely instructing Mr. Kohler to "resume his investigation of items in the 1933 budget and present recommendations for reductions."

A third resolution approved by the estimate board at its meeting yesterday makes $1,000,000 available for unemployment relief work here as a carry-over fund, pending agreement on a complete emergency work program which is to be the subject of a conference between board members, the city's public welfare commissioner and emergency and relief administration officials next month.

Board Censures School Department

Means of putting an end "to the waste, extravagance, and inefficiency of the officials of the School Buildings Department" were urged by the Finance Commission of the city of Boston in a report to Mayor James M. Curley yesterday.

Attention of city officials is called by the commission to this "incompetency or unreliability costing the taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars through mistakes in planning, through neglect in supervising or through deliberate extravagance."

As an illustration, the Commission points out the case of the work on the new high school for girls in Dorchester, which already has cost the city about $100,000 more than was believed necessary.

DAIRY CORPORATION EXTENDED ONE MONTH

One month's extension for the New England Dairies Inc. has been unanimously agreed to by representatives of milk dealers, it is announced by Mr. Howard B. Ellenberger, chairman of the Governors' Dairy Advisory Board. The Milton Creamery, represented by Mr. John McGrath, which had refused at Montpelier to grant more than a 10-day extension, has joined the rest of the dealers.

The temporary organization of the New England Dairies was to have terminated Jan. 1, but the new accord moves its date of expiration forward to Jan. 31. It is hoped within this period to perfect a permanent organization to protect New England farmers and stabilize the milk industry.

FACTORIES PRODUCE $452,050,419 IN GOODS

Survey of 316 towns in Massachusetts showed a total of 1755 manufacturers for 1931, according to the State Division of Statistics. The total value of all products manufactured in these towns amounted to $452,050,419, the survey showed, and the value of the stock and materials used in the manufacture of these products was $214,651,457. This makes the value added by the various manufacturing processes amount to $237,398,962, the statistics division reported.

In these establishments the total number of wage earners amounted to 101,272, while the total amount paid to them in wages was $108,382,796, it was shown by the survey.

DRY LAW GROUP DISSOLVED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The National Prohibition Board of Strategy, central election campaign organization for a large number of dry organizations, has officially ceased to be. Formal announcement of its dissolution became public yesterday. Assets of the board have been turned over to the national conference of organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

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Banking Board Recommended By Laws Commission

Establishment of a banking advisory board to assist the bank commissioner and the passage of legislation to facilitate use of the so-called Spokane plan, are major recommendations in the report of the special commission on laws, relating to trust companies and liquidating of banks, filed with the General Court yesterday.

Under the Spokane plan, going banks buy from a closed bank its assets in bulk for 100 cents on the dollar by making immediately available to depositors a credit equal to their deposits on the books of the purchasing banks. In addition to specific authorization to use this plan, the commission asks that the bank commissioner receive power to waive legal provisions which now hamper such transactions. Such legislation would, it is believed, expedite dividend payments by closed banks.

Legislation to place on savings departments of closed trust companies a fair share of liquidating costs, repeal of the claim now granted savings departments upon all assets of the commercial department, forgoing collection of state transfer taxes on sales of securities made by liquidating agents in behalf of their depositors, and certain simplifications of procedure were urged to facilitate liquidation. Legislation making clear that in acting or failing to act in reference to closing a bank, the bank commissioner shall not be held liable for acts done in good faith, was further urged.

Preventive in conception was the recommendation urging establishment of the office of chief examiner and urging an amendment to the law making it possible at the discretion of the commissioner for the examiner to present in person state criticisms to bank directors. Power to enable the examiner to enforce suggested corrections was included.

While admitting merit in the proposal of Governor Ely for a central liquidating corporation, the commission rejected it as basically unsound.

CAMBRIDGE WORKERS GIVEN SUSPENSIONS

Refusal to contribute 10 per cent of their last six months' wages toward welfare aid in Cambridge has led Mayor Richard M. Russell to issue an executive order to seven city employees to take leaves of absence without pay for three weeks beginning Jan. 1.

In replying to a report that members of the group might take issue with the Mayor's action, Mr. Russell declared: "If they put up a fight, I'm pretty sure that the city will be the winner."

More Changes Made In Monitor Radiocast

STARTING Tuesday, Jan. 3, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m), and the short-wave station W1XAZ, will be heard every evening from 6:15 to 6:30 o'clock, except Saturday. The Saturday radiocast will be heard from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m. Beginning Saturday, Jan. 21, the Saturday radiocast will be heard at 6:15 o'clock.

The daily radiocast from 12:00 noon to 12:15 p. m. will continue unchanged.

PUBLIC INVITED TO INSPECT BUDGET

Public inspection of the 1933 budget sheets of Boston will be possible at the office of the Budget Commissioner, Room 47, City Hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 10 a. m., Mayor James M. Curley announced.

Completion of the budget at this early date, which is said to be the earliest in the history of the city, "will afford ample time for inspection by the Boston Finance Commission, to which body budget estimates as finally determined upon for the various departments of the city will be submitted at once," Mayor Curley declared.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 1

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WFEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
GREAT SAVINGS for the WEEK END

Sugar	BEST GRANULATED	10 LBS	43c
Bacon	MACHINE SLICED SUGAR CURED RINDLESS	2 LBS	25c

1932'S LAST BIG SPECIALS!

Rolled Oats	FINAST BRAND QUICK COOK STYLE The Lowest Price Ever Quoted—A Timely Special	2 LARGE 55 oz PKGS	19c
Pineapple	FINAST or DEL MONTE SLICED	2 LARGE TINS	33c

Pea Beans	YORK STATE	4 Lbs Bag	9c
Baker's Cocoa		½ Lb Tin	10c
Sunsweet Prunes	Med. Size	2 2 Lb Pkgs	25c
Crystaline Salt	Free Running	2 2 Lb Ctns	13c
Grapefruit	Fancy—Chill and Serve	2 No 2 Tins	25c
Pure Maple Syrup		½ Pt Jar	21c
Tomato Juice	ALICE OF VINCENNES	Pint Bot	10c
Armour's Lunch Tongue		No 1 Tin 23c	2 No ½ Tins 25c
Uneeda Biscuits		5 Pkgs	19c
Whole Wheat Bread		Large Loaf	5c
Statler Toilet Tissue		3 Rolls	18c
French's	BIRD SEED	Pkg 14c	GRAVEL Pkg 9c

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PALE DRY
New England's popular Ginger Ale at a special price for this week only.
12 BOTS 75c
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A two layer cake of unusual quality EA 15c
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2 LBS 25c

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24 hours fresher than most delivered milk. Averages 4% butterfat which is higher than the State requires. From the finest dairy farms in New England.
QT 9c
Heavy Cream
A rich old fashion country cream 2 ½ PT Jars 25c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

CHANGES FOUND IN TRENDS OF TRADE UNIONISM

Economist Says Its New Work Lies in Obtaining Social Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30—The trend of trade unionism in American economic society, its new opportunity to promote social progress, was outlined by Dr. George P. Barnett, president of the American Economic Association, in the first of three presidential addresses delivered to the combined meeting of the social science groups here last night.

Dr. Barnett presented statistical evidence which tended to show a definite drop in union membership for the period 1921-1930 as compared to three similar periods prior to this and revealing that the years 1924-1929 were the first prosperity period not reflecting a great growth in membership.

The principal reasons for this loss, he said, were that, in the last 10 years growth of occupations has been chiefly in fields such as clerical, professional and trade services in which unions are not able to organize, and that the rapid introduction of machinery has set up a large field in which unions do not flourish.

The trade union can exert more influence in the future, Dr. Barnett said, by urging, along with employers, that legislatures establish social insurance systems.

Dr. Philip G. Wright, Brookings Institution, opened the tariff session of the Economic Association by questioning the benefits of the tariff systems.

"The nations of the world have engaged themselves by a solemn pledge not to use war as a means of settling international disputes. Unrestrained liberty in tariff making tends to make the keeping of this pledge impossible. Tariff making should be subject to international law." Thus he summarized his stand against nationalistic self-interest tariffs which have increased so aggressively throughout the world since the war.

Japan's self-preservation policy in Manchuria was, perhaps, largely provoked when unfavorable tariff policies defeated its peace and commerce method of caring for its increasing population, he pointed out.

Tariff bargaining as part of America's coöperation in world economic recovery was looked upon with favor by Prof. Percy W. Bidwell, University of Buffalo, who saw in it the possibility of breaking up the world's tariff jam.

"We must wait at least a century of trial before we can genuinely say that prohibition is impossible," stated Prof. Jerome Davis, Yale University, at the American Sociological Society session on propaganda, as he urged that the American people consider very seriously whether a better attempt at education in the advantages of prohibition rather than a new experiment ought not be tried.

All laws that regulate personal habits are difficult to enforce but this does not prove that they might not be beneficial, he pointed out. Prohibition must be considered from a sociological standpoint and not be prematurely condemned from the propaganda now rampant, he said. He recognized evil effects in present prohibition but did not feel that we should be lost in romanticizing about the good old days. No change has yet been proposed which would eliminate the present evils although they might be increased, he maintained.

Speaking before the American Statistical Association, Mr. M. R. Neifeld, New York statistician, said the average American family is worth $12,000. Mr. Neifeld said the average of America's 30,000,000 families will find current assets more than double current liabilities, despite the last three years.

Hoover Plans To Be Handed To Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Democratic House leadership has decided to withhold from President Hoover the authority he asked to reorganize the Federal Government in the interest of economy, but to grant the same authority to President-Elect Roosevelt, it was learned yesterday.

A resolution by Representative John J. Cochran (D.) of Missouri, chairman of the Expenditures Committee, rejecting the Hoover reorganization program is to be adopted, while another resolution conferring blanket authority on the incoming President is to be attached to one of the appropriation bills, according to the plan.

Decision to follow this course of action is in conformity with recent recommendations of Col. J. Clawson Roop, director of the budget, before the Expenditures Committee. Colonel Roop held it would be better to permit the new President to handle the reorganization than to have it done by the outgoing President with the probability that the new Chief Executive would immediately reshuffle the whole government structure.

The Democratic leadership's reorganization policy was revealed today by Speaker John N. Garner, who announced that the resolution to confer blanket reorganization authority on the incoming President was being drafted in the Appropriations Committee.

The two economy plans are expected to figure prominently in Governor Roosevelt's attempt to fulfill his campaign pledge to reduce federal expenditures by 25 per cent when he assumes office as the next President.

Roumanian Wine Awaits 'Repeal' Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Wine merchants of Roumania and Yugoslavia are planning to sell large stocks in the United States, it is stated here. Since the American presidential elections, wine has gone up in price in Roumania.

Both countries have not been able to consume all the wine they produce and they now believe that America is likely to come to their rescue by purchasing the accumulated surplus; they are planning to improve their balance of trade by pouring wine into the United States.

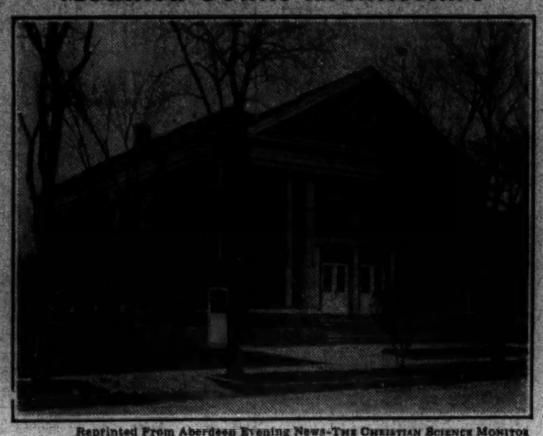
Army Gas Depletes Maryland Duck Flocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETTERTON, Md., Dec. 30 — Chemical gases released from bombs shot off at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds of the War Department are killing hundreds of wild ducks off Mulberry Point, at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, according to Mr. Arthur Brice, member of the House of Delegates for Kent County.

The gases have settled at the bottom of the stream and canvasback ducks, which dive to find grasses and herbs, are most affected by them of all the fowl wintering in these waters.

Modified Gothic Architecture



Reprinted From Aberdeen Evening News-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, ABERDEEN, S. D.

AMERICAN RIFT ON WAR DEBTS BEING CLOSED

Hoover-Roosevelt Gap Fails to Engulf Progress Toward Goal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The delays and difficulties which were alleged by failure of complete agreement between President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt on war debts are being removed one by one. Some of them have failed to materialize.

The first predicted fiasco—preparation for the World Economic Conference—was prevented by the efficient work of Mr. Norman H. Davis.

The second prophesied catastrophe—an open breach between France and the United States—has not resulted. Franco-American relations, far from being cut off, or restricted by the war debts difference, are progressing in normal fashion, according to officials of the State Department in answer to many speculations and allegations which even go so far to hint at a breach of diplomatic relations.

Negotiations over the Franco-American commercial treaty, for the moment quiescent, have not been broken off. The atmosphere, it is recognized, is not favorable to such talks. Paris and Washington are both marking time, awaiting an opportunity to recommence discussions of outstanding problems. Paris in particular, it is felt here as a result of Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour's representations, is anxious to regularize relations over the war debts. But, since no method is yet apparent, the matter is lying dormant. So, too, is the entire debts controversy.

Already, it is seen, the difference over the world economic conference has been bridged for the present, with Dr. Edmund E. Day and Prof. John H. Williams, acting as personal representatives of both old and new administrations. Since they functioned and will continue to act at Geneva in individual capacities, no difficulty is seen in their dual responsibility.

EX-SLAVES HAVE PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 30 — A Christmas Eve party for old slaves, of whom there are more than 100 in Atlanta, was held in the headquarters of the Ex-Slaves Association, at which time the former slaves received gifts from charitable Atlantans, both white and Negro.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Recent dedication of the $50,000 edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, was reported in a lengthy article in the Aberdeen Evening News. Excerpts from the report follow:

"Built of buff tapestry brick, in modified Gothic style, the church occupies a beautiful elm-bordered lot fronting on Sixth Avenue southeast in the 300 block. The auditorium is furnished with oak pews finished in driftwood silver gray, with mulberry velour cushions, carrying out the color design of the windows. An audience of more than 500 can be accommodated. The basement is especially designed to accommodate the Sunday School.

"The Christian Science Society of Aberdeen, S. D., was organized in 1903. Previous to this, informal meetings had been held since 1896 in the homes of those interested. In 1906 First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Aberdeen was incorporated. In 1910 a building site was purchased at 305-307 Sixth Avenue southeast.

"The construction of the basement was finished in 1915 and this basement was used for church services and for the Sunday School until the present edifice was completed. The corner stone was laid July 27, 1928."

Haircuts and Bread At Scottish Center

(Continued from Page 1)

cultural side. Hence the interest in the recreation hall. Rehearsals are going forward for a musical and dramatic festival in February, for which Falkirk is coöperating with Stirling, and plans are being made for lectures, classes and social gatherings, art and craft work and a library. In the meantime, a football club absorbs some of the surplus energy, and a grant of several acres of land having been made, an allotment scheme is also coming into being.

How does the scheme work, and how is it a mutual service club?

Membership is open to anyone whose name appears on the books of the Labor Exchange, but lapses as soon as he finds employment. A member pays an entrance fee of 6d. and a weekly contribution of 1d. An hour's service in any one trade is held to be the equivalent of an hour's service in any other, so that a given number of hours' work will entitle a member to the product of an equal number of hours' work by a member in another trade. If, for instance, a man has given three hours' work in the bakery department, he is entitled in return to the product of three hours' work in the joinery or cobbling department.

In practice this arrangement has been slightly departed from. Work can only be found at Parkhouse Foundry for a certain number of unemployed men—a much smaller number indeed than wish to participate in the benefits of the club. Accordingly, unemployed men for whom work cannot in the meantime be found at the club, may enjoy its benefits on the condition that they pay the entrance and weekly contributions, and also a small sum additional to that being paid for commodities or service by working members of the club. Moreover, any man who receives the benefits of the club promises to give his services in his turn whenever a suitable job can be found for him.

No man is paid for his work at the club, with one exception. The club supervisor receives a wage of £1 a week. He, therefore, ceases to be "unemployed," and he receives, of course, no unemployment benefit. All other club members give their services. No money passes between them. When a man pays his 4d. for a loaf of bread, the 4d. goes into the club funds, and helps to pay for the next batch of raw materials, for the aim is to make the club a self-supporting institution.

Difficulties with the trade unions was predicted, but their coöperation on general lines has been secured and representatives of the Trade Union Council will be invited to serve on the newly formed General Council of Schemes to help the unemployed, of which in Scotland the Falkirk scheme forms the hub.

Franco-American Institute Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30—The Franco-American Institute of Science, an international association "for the promotion of natural science and the perpetuation of friendly relations and coöperation between physical scientists of France and America," was granted a charter here yesterday. Dr. Howard McClenahan, secretary of the Franklin Institute here, is vice-president of the new organization and Mr. Oswald Chew is president.

The institute will maintain headquarters at the new Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum, now under construction here, and will publish in English the papers of French naturalists as well as prepare for publication in France the papers of Americans.

According to Dr. McClenahan, the society is supported in France by such men as M. Paul Painlevé, former Premier of France. Other officers include Dr. J. Francis Cook, Count Henri d'Ornano, second vice-president; M. Paul P. Cret, corresponding secretary; Miss Elizabeth D. Connelly, recording secretary, and Mr. Robert Bradford, treasurer.

More Government Study Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30—American political scientists, gathered here for their twenty-eighth annual association meeting, today challenged the tendency, uncovered within the last year, toward removing the study of government from the schools. According to reports to the convention by the subcommittee on political education this movement has been noted in various parts of the United States since the inauguration of the association's state conference system.

Typical of the conference reports was that of Dr. W. E. Mosher and his staff of the school of citizenship of Syracuse University.

It was shown that "the study of government has been losing ground in the public high schools and that the present trend is in the direction of economic citizenship—in other words, a course in applied economics. It was also apparent that one representative of the State Department of Education was not friendly to the idea of putting a separate course of government into the high schools' curriculum at present.

CENTENARIES OF GOETHE AND SCOTT OBSERVED

Modern Language Group at Yale Pays Tribute to Two Authors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30—A program commemorating the centenaries of Johann Goethe and Sir Walter Scott marked today's session of the Modern Language Association meeting this week at Yale University. Especially prepared papers interpreting the value of the two authors were presented by scholars from Harvard, University of Chicago, Wisconsin, Yale and Northwestern.

The leading tribute to Scott was given by Prof. H. J. C. Grierson of the University of Edinburgh. He told of the author's great interest in history, and gave a description of the range of his reading and investigation as suggested by the notes to "The Minstrelsy," and by his correspondence.

Scott's widespread popularity in France was traced in a paper presented by Prof. E. Preston Dargan of the University of Chicago. He said that Scott's fiction achieved an unrivaled ascendency among the people of France. Scott had many disciples there, said Professor Dargan, including Vigny, Balzac, Merimee, Hugo and others. The speaker also gave many instances of Scott's influence on French drama and history.

Prof. James T. Hatfield of Northwestern University opened the Goethe discussion with a 5000-word address in which he observed that the German poet had undergone the "doom of beautification," but also declared his personality to be "a pyramid built on too broad a base to be overturned."

Professor Hatfield contrasted Goethe's times with the present in discussing the German's significance to the present century. "Goethe frankly challenged the standards of the masses," said Professor Hatfield. "Mob-dictatorship he held to mean the destruction of human culture. In short, he leaned toward an enlightened despotism, though he would place final decisions of state in the hands of a majority of chosen representatives. He perceived that political leadership often meant no more than to exploit the ignorance and weakness of the masses. In a word, Goethe crashed the rusted gates of established doctrines; and refused to recognize that divorce between reason and faith which marks the present century."

The American Association of University Professors closed its annual session here yesterday. Its members adopted a resolution to permit "the freest possible interchange of students and professors between the United States and other nations," and another which deprecated "the ruling of the United States Department of Labor restricting foreign students in opportunities to pursue remunerative labor." It asked that the ruling be rescinded.

Cotton Cut Backed By 13 Governors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30—Legislation calling for compulsory reduction of cotton acreage will be recommended to legislatures of 13 cotton producing states under a formal plan adopted last night at a Southwide cotton conference here.

A minority report calling for a complete "cotton holiday" for 1934 was presented by representatives of Georgia and Arkansas. It was not adopted by the general session, attended by representatives of the majority of cotton states and two Governors, Sennet Conner of Mississippi and Ibra Blackwood of South Carolina.

Numerous plans ranging from the "cotton holiday" to complicated allotment and excise tax bounty schemes were presented at the all-day session, called by Governor Conner. The Mississippi Governor announced early that he was opposed to any plan which would "pass the buck to the Federal Government."

It was explained that the plan would be flexible to a degree and that governors of the cotton states would work together to present a united front to the state legislatures. Copies of the resolution will be sent to the Governors and legislative heads and to President-Elect Roosevelt.

Hoover at Last Reaches Haunts Of the Sailfish

PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP) —President Hoover today started his delayed quest for sailfish, turning seaward about daybreak.

The President was aboard the specially equipped auxiliary sloop Orca, under the experienced guidance of Capt. Herman Gray, Palm Beach fishing expert. Mrs. Hoover and other members of the party had an expedition of their own under the leadership of Capt. Walter Giffens, pilot of the motorboat Miss Sally.

The fish were reported biting. Three big prizes, one a sailfish nearly eight feet long, were brought into the Sailfish Club here yesterday. All had been caught from the same boat, striking almost simultaneously.

Dropping anchor about 9 p. m., some 200 yards off the wharf of the Sailfish Club, the presidential party spent last night on board. Should the fishing prove good, the party may remain in this vicinity for several days, but the plans were undecided.

Goethe Essay Prizes Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30—Prize winners in the Goethe essay contest have just been announced by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Inc., sponsors of the event. Frederick H. Wagman of Amherst College received first prize of $200 for essays in English, and Mathias F. Matzek of the University of Michigan, first prize of $200 for essays in German.

The contest was arranged as part of the Goethe memorial celebration in the United States. Cash prizes totaled $900. Essays were submitted by students of 51 colleges and universities. Essays were based on Goethe's conception of personality, the art of the youthful Goethe, or the German as a lyric poet.

Other prize winners: Sten Gunnar Flygt, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Gordon F. Hull Jr., Dartmouth College; Mary C. Brewer, Our Lady of the Lake College; Lois Eckerson, Los Angeles Junior College; Edith E. Hocke, Hunter College; Elizabeth M. MacKenzie, Bryn Mawr College, and Regina Schattner, New York University. Honorable mention went to 10 other competing essayists.

'ORDERED' AIRPLANE OFF FOR COLOMBIA

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Dec. 30 (AP) — A large flying boat, built here for the Government of Colombia, which is in dispute with Peru over the town of Leticia, took off today for Barranquilla.

The plane, of a type similar to planes designed for the navy for long-distance bombing, was piloted by William Wheatley, test pilot of the American Aeronautical Corporation, which built the ship. There were two other occupants, believed to be Colombians.

TRUTH TELLING URGED AS DUTY OF HISTORIANS

American Association Closes Annual Meeting at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 30—The 47th annual conference of the American Historical Association ended at the University of Toronto yesterday with a luncheon conference on modern European history. For administrative expenses in 1933, the Carnegie Corporation had decided to make available for the association an amount of $12,000, it was announced.

The annual meeting was replete with many new angles on the various phases of historical study. Historical trends and the influence of one people upon another, rather than the mere facts of history, were stressed by several speakers as the most important aspect of history.

Why the historian must banish fear in his duty to discern the truth, tell it and defy sentiment, was told by Mr. George M. Wrong, professor emeritus of history at the University of Toronto, in an address on the duty of historians to society. The lure of the notebook and the fascination of the picturesque are the two chief dangers of the historian, he said.

The historian has no right to indulgence of imagination that goes beyond rigorous implications in his authorities, Professor Wrong said; he must have evidence for all he tells. If his duty leads him to assault the reputation of popular heroes or denounce the methods that have led to national victory and wound national pride, his reward is to have told the truth, and so to lead society to an understanding of its own foundations and its enduring interests.

Hate is the most important motive in war psychosis, not reason or justice, was the statement of Dr. Philip Davidson of Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Ga. As an example, he cited the success of the American Revolution as being made possible by the skillful propagandist, whose duty it was to make coherent and articulate the increasing opposition to Great Britain.

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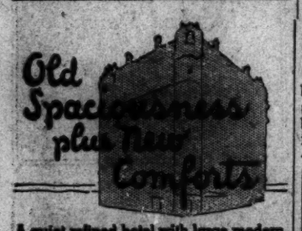

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We believe you will like our booth service rendered by the dainty Dutchland maids in costume. Our cooking is done electrically on the premises, and those of you who have eaten at a Dutchland Farms store before will be pleased to learn of this new convenient location.

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HELEN GRAWN IN THE FINAL

Meets Joanna Palfrey for U. S. Girls' Indoor Tennis Title

UNITED STATES GIRL INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1921—Martha P. Bayard.
1926—Elizabeth Rillsery.
1925—Alice C. Francis.
1926—Marjorie A. Morrill.
1927—Sarah H. Palfrey.
1928—Sarah H. Palfrey.
1929—Mianne Palfrey.
1930—Sarah H. Palfrey.
1931—Katherine Winthrop.
1932—Katherine Winthrop.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 30—The first and fourth seeded players advanced to the final round here this morning in the eleventh United States girls' indoor tennis championship singles tournament when Joanna O. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., top seeded, defeated Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass., seeded No. 3, in straight sets, and Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., No. 4 player, came from behind to win a three-set match from Louise Harding of Chestnut Hill, Mass., at the Longwood Covered Courts.

Miss Grawn, who is holder of the Michigan state junior title, got off to a slow start against Miss Harding, winning the second game, which went to deuce three times, the seventh on a break through service and the eighth after deuce had been called, for her only victories in the opening set, which went to the local girl at 6—3. Miss Grawn won four straight games in the second set, dropped the fifth on her own service, and then won the next two games to even the match.

Following intermission, the Grosse Pointe girl took the lead by winning the third and fourth games after the first two were divided, both girls losing their services in the opening games. Miss Harding won the fifth game on service and dropped the next one without scoring a point. The seventh and ninth games went to the local girl, but Miss Grawn's lead prevailed and advanced her to the final round of her first national tournament. The point score:

FIRST SET

Helen L. Grawn	1	7	0	2	3	4	4	5	2—28—3
Louise Harding	4	5	4	4	5	6	2	3	4—37—6

SECOND SET

Helen L. Grawn	4	4	4	5	2	5	4—28—6		
Louise Harding	0	2	2	3	4	3	1—15—1		

THIRD SET

Helen L. Grawn	5	1	5	4	1	4	1	5	1 4—31—6
Louise Harding	3	4	3	0	4	0	4	3	4 1—26—4

In the first set of the Jones-Palfrey match, service went in order until the fifth game, when Miss Palfrey lost on two nets, a double fault and an out. Miss Palfrey broke through service in the tenth game for the set. The second set was run off in shorter order with Miss Palfrey scoring a lead of four games to none. Miss Jones won the fifth and sixth games, but could not break through after that. The point score:

FIRST SET

Joanna O. Palfrey	4	1	4	2	1	1	4	8	5 4—34—6
Helen L. Jones	1	4	1	4	4	4	1	6	3 2—30—4

SECOND SET

Joanna O. Palfrey	6	4	6	7	2	2	4	6	—37—6
Helen L. Jones	4	1	4	5	4	4	2	4	—28—2

The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Singles—Semifinal Round

Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., 6—4, 6—2.

Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Marian Wood, Brookline, and Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, defeated Lucy Fowle, Winchester, and Sally Jones, Brookline, 6—4, 6—4.

TROJANS RETAIN TROPHY

YOSEMITE, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—The University of Southern California retained possession of the President Hoover Trophy by defeating the University of California hockey team, 7 to 1, yesterday in the final and deciding event of the Pacific coast intercollegiate winter games here. The trophy, sponsored by the President in 1928, has been won once by California and three times by the Trojans. The final point standing was Southern California 46, California 34. The University of California at Los Angeles and Loyola also competed.

HOGAN COMES BACK TO BRAVES

Vice-President Charles F. Adams of the Boston National League baseball club announced Thursday that the Braves had purchased Frank Hogan, veteran catcher, from the New York Giants for an unannounced sum of cash. The deal, which has been expected for some time, brings the slugging receiver back to the club that gave him his start in major league baseball back in 1925. In 140 games last season with the Giants, Hogan batted .286.

KREUGER BANK CUTS CAPITAL

PARIS, Dec. 29—The Banque de Suede et de Paris, Ivar Kreuger's French bank, decided to reduce its capital to 25,000,000 francs from 100,000,000 by reducing par to 125 from 500 francs.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

McGill 12, Dartmouth 3.

National Collegiate Will Adopt New Legislation

Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, Retiring President, Makes This Plain in His Opening Address at Annual Meeting in New York

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Legislation of great importance to the sports in institutions of learning is to be adopted today, as the result of the plans of the officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be put into effect at the annual meeting at Hotel Astor. Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, retiring president, made it very plain in his opening address, that the association would not hesitate to adopt drastic methods where needed to keep the athletics of the colleges represented on the highest plane, though he expressed a note of optimism that the recent depressed condition of the financial situation had forced some of the very reforms most needed. He said, in part:

> College after college has found it necessary, in order to balance its budget, to curtail athletic expenses. The colleges are being confronted with a double duty of balancing the budget and yet avoiding, wherever possible, a curtailment of natural undergraduate participation in some form of healthful sport. The problem has been a difficult one; but it is a tribute to the wisdom of those responsible for this phase of undergraduate life that throughout colleges generally an effort has been continued to provide every undergraduate with the opportunity for participation in the sport which he likes and for which his physical endowment is best fitted.
>
> It should be pointed out in passing, that not all the results of the depression have been bad. Wasteful extravagance, unnecessary expenditure of money on non-essentials, and the carrying on of a sport program involving unnatural relations and therefore unnecessary and improper expenditures, these evils have been the first to be corrected by the automatic influence of curtailed budgets.
>
> This is essential if undergraduate participation in sport is to continue on the democratic basis which has characterized it in the past. I for one am of the opinion that in the long run the effect of the depression upon college sport will be proved to be in a considerable degree beneficial.
>
> Less extended and less costly subjects of competition are likely to prove benefits both to the institution and to the undergraduate, and in these less extended schedules considerations of natural and informal rivalry in sport are likely to receive a greater emphasis than in the past.

An interesting article on the personal side of athletics at the United States Military Academy was contributed by Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Richardson Jr., who substituted for Gen. W. D. Conner, its superintendent. The academy has probably the most complete system of intramural sports of any institution, and the practices there afford a chance for other colleges to see where their own methods could be advanced.

The afternoon session will bring the adoption of the reports of the various rules committees, with the Football Rules Committee and the choice of its new chairman the chief event, as well as the selection of the new officers.

The association started its annual meeting yesterday rather informally, with round table discussions on various subjects intimately connected with the present problems of athletics.

In the morning, that all-absorbing subject of the athletic budget was on the tapis at two meetings, one for the larger institutions of learning, and another for the smaller colleges. In the first, warnings that for some years to come there can be little reliance on football for furnishing the money for athletics, was sounded by Dr. Kennedy, while a better tone of optimism was generally expressed among the smaller institutions, with an announcement that, generally speaking, the governing bodies and educational heads were ready to come to the aid of the athletic department, where there was faculty control as is almost universal among the small colleges. William J. Bingham of Harvard and Harold F. Woodcock of Yale were also pessimistic as to large receipts, but all agreed that in any event, there should be no dropping of paid coaches, and to hold to the standards of former years.

The Student Health Association, which covers the problems of physical education from the medical viewpoint, completed its sessions, while other groups holding sessions included the Swimming Coaches Association, the Intercollegiate Boxing Association, and the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association, which adopted the new diving standards recently established by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and set its annual championships for Rutgers on March 11. The colleges represented at this meeting included Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, Cornell, Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, Lehigh, Rutgers, Lafayette, New York University, College of the City of New York, Delaware, Franklin and Marshall, Manhattan, and Catholic University. Of these, Rutgers and City College are also members of the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

MEIJI IS EASY FOR WASHINGTON FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 30—In an international basketball contest, the University of Washington defeated the Japanese university of Meiji, 88 to 26, here yesterday evening. The Japanese men were entirely too small to give Washington any stiff struggle.

Washington ran the score up to 40 to 10 at half time, displaying the most effective attack this season. The Japanese center Masuda scored 10 points carrying the burden of the Nippon attack, while his mate Tsukushi, a forward, helped with 6 points. All of Washington's players gathered a number of floor goals, but Donald Arthaud '35, a forward, led making eight floor goals, with Jack A. Hanover '34, veteran forward, getting six. The summary:

WASHINGTON		MEIJI
Perry, Galer, Estep	lf	rf, H. Nishiwaki, Tsukushi
Hanover, Murphy, Arthaud	rf	lf, Suzuku, Takakura
Fuller, P. Antoncich	c	c, Masuda
Weber, Cook	lg	rg, K. Nishiwaki
Heaman, Wyman	rg	lg, Oshima

Score—Washington 88, Meiji 26. Goals from floor—Arthaud 8, Hanover 6, Perry 5, Wyman 5, Fuller 4, Cook 4, Heaman 3, Murphy 3, Galer 2, Weber 2, Estep and P. Antoncich for Washington; Masuda 4, Takakura 2, Suzuku, H. Nishiwaki and Tsukushi for Meiji. Goals from foul—Masuda 2, Suzuku, Tsukushi, Oshima, K. Nishiwaki for Meiji. Referee — Robert Morris.

MOORE GAINS TIE FOR LEAD

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., defending titleholder, gained a three-way tie for first place in the United States junior pocket billiard championship last night when he defeated Joseph Balsis of Philadelphia, 75 to 16, in 11 innings. The champion turned in an unfinished run of 29, to seven for Balsis. Nick Oliva of Chicago, Y. M. C. A. champion, and Arthur Judice of Brooklyn, eastern sectional winner, are the other leaders, each with three successive victories. In the first night game, Henry Auerbach of New York won his first game, defeating John Wright of Brooklyn, 75 to 58, in 34 innings.

Klein Carried Off Slugging Honors in National League

Charles "Chuck" Klein carried off the 1932 slugging honors in the National League, according to official averages just released. The Philadelphia outfielder compiled a percentage of .646 for the year, which is 45 points higher than his nearest rival, Mel Ott of the New York Giants. Klein has led his circuit for two successive years.

Don Hurst, one of Klein's teammates, drove in the most runs, 143. Ott drew the most bases on balls, 100. Hack Wilson of Brooklyn struck out the greatest number of times, 85. George Watkins, St. Louis, was hit most often by pitchers, eight times.

Philadelphia won the team slugging honors with a percentage of .442. Phillie players batted 780 runs across the plate. The team slugging averages, as well as the leading individuals among the regulars, follow:

CLUB RECORDS ON TOTAL BASES, SLUGGING PERCENTAGES, RUNS BATTED IN, BASES ON BALLS, STRIKEOUTS, AND HIT BY PITCHER

Club	G	AB	TB	SP	RBI	BB	SO	HP
Philadelphia	154	5510	3438	.442	780	448	547	27
Brooklyn	154	5433	3279	.419	703	388	674	24
New York	154	5530	3246	.402	710	548	591	33
Pittsburgh	154	5431	3128	.394	653	386	585	21
Chicago	154	5462	3143	.393	645	388	814	28
St. Louis	156	5488	3104	.385	626	426	514	25
Boston	155	5506	3017	.366	594	347	496	19
Cincinnati	156	5443	1971	.362	546	436	436	20
Totals		43787	17325	.396	5386	3141	3887	197

Name and club	G	AB	TB	Slugging PC	RBI	BB	SO	HP
Klein, Philadelphia	154	650	420	.646	137	60	49	1
Ott, New York	154	546	345	.631	123	100	39	1
Terry, New York	154	643	373	.580	117	33	23	1
O'Doul, Brooklyn	148	605	330	.545	80	50	30	7
Hurst, Philadelphia	156	579	317	.547	143	86	27	7
Herman, Cincinnati	148	577	313	.541	87	60	46	
Wilson, Brooklyn	135	481	309	.536	153	81	86	1
V. Davis, Philadelphia	133	462	210	.533	70	40	30	3
Frederick, Brooklyn	118	384	185	.502	58	20	35	4
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	154	630	318	.505	82	50	34	2
Lee, Philadelphia	149	586	290	.495	68	36	45	1
Taylor, Chicago-Brooklyn	113	417	204	.489	51	38	42	1
Lombardi, Cincinnati	110	413	198	.479	60	41	10	4
Worthington, Boston	135	439	207	.471	61	34	34	3
Collins, St. Louis	149	549	258	.470	91	39	37	1
Bottomley, St. Louis	91	311	147	.473	46	24	27	1
Moore, Chicago	119	443	208	.470	64	23	38	3
Berger, Boston	141	498	232	.466	73	53	68	1
Riggs, Cincinnati	83	305	142	.466	54	32	40	1
Watkins, St. Louis	137	484	211	.436	63	48	66	9

RANGERS REGAIN DIVISION LEAD

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	10	3	3	51	33	23
Boston	10	2	5	46	38	22
Chicago	6	5	7	30	35	17
Detroit	8	1	9	42	45	17

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	10	2	6	35	33	22
Ottawa	7	3	8	38	38	17
Montreal	7	1	10	41	49	15
Canadiens	5	2	10	30	39	12
N. Y. Americans	4	3	9	37	46	11

RESULTS DEC. 29

Toronto 1, Montreal 0.
Detroit 3, Canadiens 3, overtime.
Rangers 4, Ottawa 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—New York Rangers took the American division lead once more by winning a lively and well-fought game from Ottawa Senators last night, by a score of 4 to 2. The Cooks and Boucher, as usual, were the scoring aces for the Rangers, while their defense men held the Ottawa forward lines well, both Ottawa goals being made on individual drives, coming early in the game.

N. Y. RANGERS		OTTAWA
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	lw	rw, Finnigan, W. Kilrea, Forslund
Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, Murdoch, F. Cook, Heller, p. c, Weiland, Howe, Cox	c	W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, rw
Johnson, Brennan, Somers	ld	lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, A. Smith
Heller, Seibert, Brennan	rd	rd, Shields, Bourgault
Aitkenhead	g	ld, A. Smith, Starr
		g, Beveridge

Score—Rangers 4, Ottawa 2. Goals—W. Cook 2, Pettinger, Boucher for Rangers; Shields, Howe for Ottawa. Assists—Keeling, F. Cook 2, Brennan, Boucher for Rangers. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and C. A. Dinsmore. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 30—The Detroit Red Wings held the Canadiens to a 3-all tie here last night, the division of points enabling the locals to take sole possession of fourth place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League and permitting Detroit to close in on Chicago in the struggle for third place in the American group. The Canadiens twice came from behind to tie the score, the second time being with less than three minutes to play.

CANADIENS		DETROIT
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha	lw	rw, Wiseman, F. Carson, Aurie
Morenz, Lepine, Gaudreault	c	c, Voss, Goodfellow, Hay
Gagnon, Larochelle, A. Giroux	rw	lw, Lewis, Evans, Sorrell
Burke, Ledue, Id	rd	rd, Young, Gallagher
S. Mantha, G. Carson, rd.Id, Evans, Buswell		
Hainsworth	g	g, Roach

Score—Canadiens 3, Detroit 2. Goals—Morenz, Lepine and G. Carson for Canadiens; Goodfellow 2 and Wiseman for Detroit. Assists—Joliat 2, S. Mantha and Gagnon for Canadiens; Lewis, Voss, F. Carson, Evans for Detroit. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 30—A goal by Clancy, just 11 seconds before the end of the first period, was the only score in last night's game between the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Montreal Maroons, and the victory, coupled with the defeat sustained by Ottawa in New York, gave the locals a five-point lead over their nearest rivals in the group. The defeat was the third-straight shutout against the Maroons, who have been held scoreless for 224 minutes.

TORONTO		MONTREAL
Gracie, Jackson, Cotton	lw	rw, Ward, Brydson, Robinson
Blair, Primeau, Darragh	c	c, Smith, Duguld, Haynes
Doraty, Adams, Bailey	rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, E. Roche
Day, Clancy, Id	rd	rd, Wentworth, Wilson
Levinsky, Horner, rd.Id, Connacher, Bellmer		
Chabot	g	g, Walsh

Score—Toronto 1, Montreal 0. Goal—Clancy for Toronto. Referees—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TWO HARVARD BOYS REMAIN

Ingalls and Rodman Advance to Round of Eight in Junior Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Five universities and two schools are represented in the eight survivors of the third round in the United States junior singles indoor championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, as the result of yesterday's play. Harvard University, with Willard E. Ingalls Jr. and Sumner Rodman, is the only organization with two, while University of Pennsylvania, with the favorite Marcus Hecht, University of North Carolina, St. John's College, Brooklyn, and Cornell University have each a single candidate. The schools are Kelvin School, New York, though the young man, Giles Verstraten, is better known as a West Side Tennis Club player, and Hill School, with Richard K. Hebard.

All divisions of the championships were reduced to eight, with the doubles complete through the second round. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—

Third Round

Marcus Hecht, Pennsylvania, defeated Philip Lautkin, Clinton H. S., 6—0, 6—1.

W. E. Ingalls Jr., Harvard, defeated H. F. Kahn, Michigan, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Bernard Friedman, North Carolina, defeated J. L. Abrams, Clinton H. S., 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

John Nogrady, St. John's, defeated David Geller, New York University, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

R. K. Hebard, Hill, defeated Ernest Koslan, New York University, 6—4.

Sumner Rodman, Harvard, defeated F. J. Raricha, Peekskill M. A., 6—3, 6—2.

Giles Verstraten, Kelvin, defeated Seymour Stearns, Malden H. S., 6—2, 6—1.

Bernard Marcus, Cornell, defeated Marvin Freudenthal, Mt. Vernon H. S., 6—4, 6—2.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

Richard Clements Jr. and Jack W. Bitner defeated David Hoppock and W. E. Austin, 7—5, 6—4.

Second Round

Marcus Hecht and Ernest Koslan won from R. Taylor and B. Eskesen, by default.

Clements and Bitner defeated Jules H. Emrich and Julius J. Rosen, 9—7, 6—3.

Isaac Stiffers and Abraham Goldsholl defeated Bernard Glickman and Bernard Marcus, 6—3, 6—1.

Giles Verstraten and John Nogrady defeated Joseph L. Abrams and Sidney Weinstein, 6—4, 8—4.

Alan Lobel and Bernard Friedman defeated Philip Lautkin and M. J. Pembrooke, 6—1, 6—2.

F. J. Raricha and Edward De Gray defeated Jesse Spalding 3d, and R. K. Hebard, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Bernard E. Diamond and Harold Marcus defeated Robert Johnston and J. A. Wade Jr., 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

UNITED STATES BOYS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Third Round

W. V. Winslow, Rochester, defeated L. W. Crossman Jr., White Plains, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert A. Low, Collegiate, defeated Stuart M. Low, Choate, 7—5, 6—0.

Carl O. Nesbitt Jr., McBurney, defeated John Totten, Eastside H. S., Paterson, 6—3, 6—6.

Arthur Friedman, Madison H. S., defeated Robert Emrich, Clinton H. S., 6—0, 4—6, 6—1.

Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley, defeated Joseph Feldman, Clinton H. S., 6—0, 6—0.

David Corson, Roselle H. S., defeated William H. Doriss, Greenwich H. S., 7—5, 6—4.

Nathan Ritzenberg, Adams H. S., defeated Charles T. Mattman, West Side T. C., 6—0, 6—3.

Albert Shapiro, Forest Park H. S., Baltimore, defeated Jacob Sellis, Forest Park H. S., 6—3, 6—1.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Second Round

Peter Lauck and L. W. Crossman Jr. defeated David Linhart and Stewart Whitman, 8—6, 14—12.

R. A. Low and S. M. Low defeated C. T. Mattman and P. H. Steckler Jr., 6—1, 6—4.

Albert Shapiro and Jacob Sellis defeated S. P. Forshay and W. H. Doriss, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

C. A. Rood and Wilson Rood defeated Robert York and Peter McDonnell, 6—1, 6—3.

A. L. Jarvis and W. V. Winslow Jr. defeated Joseph Senter and Joseph Feldman, 7—5, 6—3.

Edward DeJongh and Irving Kram defeated D. M. Grace and David Corson, 6—1, 6—4.

Albert Ritzenberg and Nathan Ritzenberg defeated C. G. Nesbitt Jr. and William Hulme, 8—6, 6—4.

Charles Gilbert and George Hirschman won from J. G. Stewart and Everard Marsek, by default.

PROVIDENCE TIES FOR SECOND PLACE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	6	4	2	37	22	16
Philadelphia	5	5	4	33	29	15
Providence	7	1	6	38	31	15
New Haven	5	2	4	30	34	12
Quebec	3	2	10	36	47	8

RESULT DEC. 29

Providence 5, Quebec 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30—The Providence Reds joined the Philadelphia Arrows in a tie for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing, only one point behind the Boston Bruin Cubs, by defeating the Quebec Beavers 5 to 1 here last night. Quebec's only goal came in the last period when Providence was leading 4 to 0.

The summary:

PROVIDENCE		QUEBEC
Harrington, Hart, Hinsperger	lw	rw, McIntyre, Toupin
Murray, Connor, Alexandre	c	c, Chouinard, Ward
Rivers, McCully, Taylor	rw	lw, McCabe, S. Giroux
Trapp, Lesieur	ld	rd, Arnott, Madden
Vail, McVicar	rd	ld, Himes, Savard
Byrne	g	g, Lamontagne

Score—Providence 5, Quebec 1. Goals—Connor 3, Harrington, Trapp for Providence; Toupin for Quebec. Assists—Vail, Hart, Lesieur, Murray for Providence; S. Giroux, Ward for Quebec. Referee—A. G. Smith. Linesman—W. T. Halleran.

RUDOLPH LEADING GREENLEAF

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph took three successive blocks from E. Ralph Greenleaf in their special 1750-point pocket billiard exhibition yesterday and gained a lead of 1000 to 757. The Cleveland veteran won the sixth block, 125 to 41, in six innings; the seventh, 125 to 102, in 12 innings, and the eighth, 125 to 89, in five innings. His high run was 62, while Greenleaf, the United States champion, turned in one of 38.

HAWKS RECALL WIEBE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Arthur Wiebe, young former amateur defense star, has been recalled from the minors by the Chicago Black Hawks, it is announced here. Wiebe, who practiced with the Hawks this fall, has been playing with St. Paul. He is to replace Helge Bostrom, veteran Hawk defense man and team captain, who is to manage the St. Paul Greyhounds.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Arkansas 39, Tulsa 25.
Atlanta Y. M. C. A. 37, Furman 21.
Davis and Elkins 43, California C. C. 38.
DeKalb Teachers 34, Alumni 32.
Idaho 40, Idaho (S. B.) 32.
N. D. State 50, James Milliken 28.
Waynesburg 34, Case 25.
Washington 38, Meiji University 32.
Westminster 43, Indiana (Penna.) T. 18.

OAKLAND MANAGER NAMED

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—Ray Brubaker, veteran utility man of the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, yesterday was chosen as manager of the club, succeeding Carl Knabbe. Brubaker came from St. Joseph of the Western League in 1930.

City College The Favorites to Win

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE

College	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
City College	6	0	22	2
New York	5	0	19	4
Brooklyn	3½	1½	13½	8½
Columbia	3½	3½	15½	8½
Yeshiva	3	3	9½	14½
Brown	1	3	6½	17½
Pittsburgh	1	3	6	18
St. John's	0	6	1	23

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—By winning both of its matches yesterday and taking seven of the eight games played, College of the City of New York strengthened its hold on first place in the Intercollegiate Chess League championship tournament. New York University is second with five matches won, but its point winning record is not as good, as City College has won 22 points and lost only 2, while New York has won 18 and lost 4. These two colleges meet today in the final round and the City College players are favorites to retain the title they won last year.

New York had a hard time in its match against Brooklyn College and when time came the Brooklyn players were leading 1½ points to ½, with two games to be finished. Harold D. Cutler, captain of the New York team appeared to be in a position from which the best he could seem to expect was a draw.

Yesterday saw the shortest game of the tournament played. It was between Morton Hamermesh '36 of City College and David Bernstein '35, Columbia. Bernstein adopted Alekhine's defense and offered the sacrifice of a knight. Thereupon he proposed a draw which was accepted after only four moves had been made.

Two fourth-round games which had been adjourned in the fourth round were decided yesterday. Charles Zimmerman '34 of Brooklyn was given a victory over Lawrence G. Greene '35 of Columbia by adjudication by Frank J. Marshall and a draw was agreed upon by Harold Rosenthal '34, Brooklyn, and James H. Mathias Jr., '35, captain of the Columbia team. The summary:

FIFTH ROUND

Brds. CITY COLLEGE		YESHIVA
1—N. Beckhardt	1	B. D. Millans 0
2—O. Hellman	1	P. Raymon 0
3—W. Jacobs	1	I. Mowshowitz 0
4—M. Hamermesh	1	H. A. Polacheck 0
Total	4	Total —

City College played white on the odd-numbered boards.

COLUMBIA		BROWN
1—L. G. Greene	1	C. H. Page 0
2—J. H. Mathias Jr.	0	Joseph Chase 1
3—H. Lobel	1	R. V. Tickner 0
4—D. Bernstein	1	E. Fleisig 0
Total	3	Total 1

Columbia played white on the odd-numbered boards.

NEW YORK		BROOKLYN
1—H. D. Cutler	0	C. Zimmerman 0
2—D. H. McClellan	0	P. Leinweber 0
3—M. W. Herrick	0	J. Volkman 1
4—G. Rosenblatt	½	H. Blesser ½
Total	½	Total 1½

N. Y. U. played white on the odd-numbered boards.

PITTSBURGH		ST. JOHN'S
1—R. H. Ilsley	1	J. F. Durand 0
2—B. L. Ilsley	1	Edward Foh 0
3—W. Steiner	1	W. P. Simpson 0
4—W. Phillips	1	Herbert White 0
Total	4	Total 0

Pittsburgh played white on the odd-numbered boards.

SIXTH ROUND

YESHIVA		ST. JOHN'S
1—B. D. Millans	0	J. F. Durand 1
2—P. Raymon	1	Edward Foh 0
3—I. Mowshowitz	1	W. P. Simpson 0
4—H. A. Polachek	1	Herbert White 0
Total	3	Total 1

Yeshiva played white on the odd-numbered boards.

BROOKLYN		PITTSBURGH
1—C. Zimmerman	1	R. H. Ilsley 0
2—P. Leinweber	1	B. L. Ilsley 0
3—J. Volkman	1	W. Steiner 0
4—H. Blesser	1	W. Phillips 0
Total	4	Total 0

Brooklyn played white on the odd-numbered boards.

BROWN		NEW YORK
1—C. H. Page	0	H. D. Cutler 1
2—J. Chase	0	D. H. McClellan 1
3—R. V. Tickner	0	G. Rosenblatt 1
4—Earl Fleisig	0	E. B. Hodes 1
Total	0	Total 4

Brown played white on the odd-numbered boards.

CITY COLLEGE		COLUMBIA
1—N. Beckhardt	1	L. G. Greene 0
2—O. Hellman	½	J. H. Mathias Jr. ½
3—W. Jacobs	1	H. Lobel 0
4—M. Hamermesh	½	D. Bernstein ½
Total	3	Total 1

City College played white on the odd-numbered boards.

BRADMAN BOWLED WITHOUT SCORING

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 30 (AP)—Don Bradman, the "Babe" Ruth of Australian cricket, lost his wicket for no runs today as England took 7 wickets for only 194 runs in the first innings of the second test for the historic "ashes."

The chunky little Aussie batsman, who was unable to play in the first test, was given a tremendous ovation as he went on the field. He swung wildly at the first ball by Bowes and had his leg stump cleanly bowled.

H. Fingleton made the best stand for Australia with 83, while Stan McCabe, the only consistent Australian batsman in the first test, fell for 32. William Voce and G. O. Allen did the best bowling, Voce taking three wickets for only 39 runs and Allen 2 for 41.

The attendance was 63,993, announced as a world record, and play was in sultry weather on a lightning fast wicket. The summary:

AUSTRALIA, First Innings

	Runs
Woodful, b Allen	10
O'Brien, run out	18
Bradman, b Bowes	0
McCabe, c Jardine; b Voce	32
Fingleton, b Allen	83
Richardson, c Hammond; b Voce	34
Grimmett, c Sutcliffe; b Voce	2
Oldfield (not out)	13
Extras	10
Total for 7 wickets	194

Fall of wickets: 1 for 29; 2 for 87; 3 for 87; 4 for 131; 5 for 156; 6 for 188; 7 for 194.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	11	3	4	54	36	25
London	9	5	3	54	38	23
Buffalo	7	3	6	32	38	18
Windsor	6	4	7	33	41	16
Detroit	6	1	10	39	54	13
Cleveland	3	3	13	39	66	7

RESULT DEC. 29

Syracuse 3, Detroit 2.

SYRACUSE TAKES LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 30—Syracuse Stars defeated Detroit Olympics here last night, 3 to 2, in one of the finest International Hockey League games of the season. It was the second victory for Syracuse at Olympia and the Stars jumped to first place, 3 points ahead of London, Tecumseths. The Stars, however, have played two games more than London. Boll, Dennis and Miller scored for Syracuse, while Mallais and Goldswering scored for Detroit.

DRUG FOES WAIT MANCHU PLEDGE TO LIMIT SALE

Tokyo Says New Régime Is to Follow Japan's Plan on Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Publication in these columns of the little known decision of the Manchukuo Government to extend a legal opium monopoly to the whole of Manchuria, where previously prohibition of this narcotic, though unenforced, had prevailed, is supplemented by a statement from the Japanese Embassy declaring that the new government is expected to follow Japan's example and impose restrictions upon the monopoly.

This assurance, which comes informally, but from a high Japanese official here, was eagerly awaited by foes of the drug traffic, and it is hoped it will be reinforced by an actual pledge to the same effect from the Manchukuo Government itself.

Information from the Far East, however, is not so reassuring as that from Japanese sources here. The latest significant detail is penetration of Japanese armies into Jehol, with the announcement that this territory is regarded as a part of Manchukuo. It is from Jehol that most of the raw opium for consumption in Manchuria comes. With that area in Japanese—or Manchukuo—hands, both production, manufacture and sale of vast quantities of opium will be unified.

Expecting 5,000,000 yen revenue annually from the opium monopoly, the Manchukuo Government may now anticipate saving much of the 50,000,000 silver dollars which were said to pass annually into the hands of the military governor of Jehol in return for his opium supplies. And Japan will control a big share of the drug against which China has been conducting a crusade, to date admittedly futile, for the past generation.

In his statement the spokesman for the Japanese Embassy points to the restrictions imposed under the op

THE HOME FORUM

The Old Covered Bridge

OLD cellar holes with their naked and crumbling chimneys and with lilacs and day lilies still blooming beside their abandoned door stones, overgrown roads wandering through woods and no longer traversed by the wheels of buggies that once rattled cheerfully to meeting, old stone walls that in other days marked the boundaries of productive fields, but have now surrendered to the advancing forest—these things tell an eloquent story of human lives lived long ago. But I think there is no object more closely associated with the life of an earlier and simpler day, none over which the "old-timer" grows more sentimental, than the old covered bridge.

Before my reminiscent vision there appears a long, roofed, wooden structure, unpainted, weatherbeaten, and gray, crossing a wide, ceaselessly flowing river. Great arches of hand-hewn pine timbers, fourteen inches square, rise and fall along its tunnel-like length. Brilliant sunshine, striking through the crude, coarse lattice of the open south side, where the footway runs, forms a pattern of gigantic lacework on the worn, dusty plank floor. A peep through one of the infrequent rectangular openings in the sheathed north side discloses the oncoming current-bearing mysterious flotsam, or in early spring great irregular cakes of ice, from far New Hampshire and Vermont, gnawing endlessly and futilely at the pointed stone piers.

* * *

This was the Old Toll Bridge, one of the finest and longest of them all, which once spanned the broad Connecticut at Springfield and carried the east-and-west traffic for a century. Some ten years ago that ancient landmark was demolished to make room for a modern, roofless Memorial Bridge of concrete and steel. It is a better bridge than the old one, safer and more commodious, but I fancy I am not the only one of the "old-timers" to dream wistfully sometimes of the shadowy Old Toll Bridge of my boyhood.

The far end of the bridge shows as a small window in the distance. A group of small boys, familiar yet somehow strange to me, trudges along the roadway, scorning the footpath. They are chatting volubly, and flocks of bold sparrows, hunting for oats on the floor, rise up at their near approach and wait twittering in the rafters overhead. The boys are bound for the swimming holes in the lower reaches of the Agawam. Or perhaps it is winter and the tinkle of skates, swung from straps, suggests a day's sport on the ice of the flooded Old Bed of the Connecticut.

Boys in swimming—young barbarians at play! I never see them disporting themselves in the water—diving, sounding, floating, racing, treading water, playing pranks on one another—without recalling those days forty years ago, when we used to mount our bicycles and ride to Watershops Pond for a swim, or foot it across the Old Toll Bridge and the meadows of West Springfield, returning home as hot as when we started, and oh, so hungry.

I wonder if boys still "chaw" one another's clothes. It was one of the recognized ceremonials of swimming in my day. When Jim wasn't looking, you tied his shirt in hard knots, soaking them and pulling them with all your might. Old, much-worn shirts not infrequently met disaster in the process. When Jim emerged, wet and shivering, it was great fun to watch him struggle with the results of your handiwork, while the whole gang set up the cry:

"Chaw roast beef!
The beef was tough,
And poor old granny
She couldn't get enough."

The quatrain seems now to make singularly little sense. I suppose it had some connection with the use of the teeth in untying the knots. Anyway, it was great sport—except when the joke was on you.

Swimming in tanks and artificial pools doesn't seem the same thing at all. One needs to feel the soft mud between one's toes and the brush of wet leaves across one's shoulders, and there should be sunken sticks to dive for, else what is the use of diving?

Skating in a rink, too, is only half a sport. Skating on a frozen stream is the real thing, where you can swiftly travel a mile or more without turning about and where perhaps your skates are the first to cut the glassy surface. The stream twists and bends, now broad, now narrow, winding through shady woods and between low meadow banks. Golden brown grasses and the ghosts of goldenrod and Queen Anne's lace peer at you above the snow. Leafless birch and alder saplings cast their delicate tracery on the ice. Crows flap cawing overhead. Little black openings in the ice near the bank invite you to sprawl out and suck up a biting cold drink. Sun and wind and deep blue sky lure you on and on, nor are you conscious of weariness until you remove your winged skates and start on the prosaic homeward trudge at twilight. That is the sort of skating we enjoyed beyond the Old Toll Bridge.

I can remember when the majority of the bridges which spanned the Connecticut and its tributaries above Springfield, with the exception of the railroad bridges, were built of heavy timbers laid upon stone abutments and supported by a more or less intricate pattern of wooden arches and criss-cross trusswork at the sides. Under the longer bridges there were stone piers in midstream. Often the floor planking was laid without nails or spikes, to minimize the strain, and the planks rattled gloriously under wheels and hoofs and shook down a golden shower of dust to the water beneath. Dust floated in the sunshine that poured through the timber tracery, remnants of old circus and auction posters fluttered on the walls, and wisps of hay, snatched from lofty loads, ornamented the rafters overhead.

The whole was covered with a shingled or tinned roof designed to protect the bridge from the ravages of New England weather. On the gable at the end, above the entrance, there was usually a painted sign warning the traveler that a fine of two dollars would be imposed if his horses crossed the bridge at a pace faster than a walk.

Below the rural covered bridge lone fishermen sat patiently in flat-bottomed boats, and pleasure parties rowed singing around the bend, with baskets of picnic lunch beside them on the thwarts. Barefooted urchins stood gazing mutely down into the mystery of the rippling water, thinking the long, long thoughts of youth, or hopefully dropped worm-laden bent pins into the depths, while at night lovers stood in the moon-cast shadows and murmured their age-old phrases. From the foot of the Old Toll Bridge of my boyhood, a fussy little steamboat named the *Calla* snorted forth on warm summer evenings on what were known as moonlight excursions, or carried Sunday school picnic crowds down the river to Riverside Grove.

* * *

All this I associate with the covered bridge, but it was old when I was young, and it takes but a little imagination to picture the farmers of a still earlier day taking their wares to market over the antique span. It was sturdily built by sturdy pioneers who visioned not the day of speed and gasoline.

Yet ancient as these bridges appear to be, relics of a past era in our civilization, their antiquity is relatively not great. The earliest scarcely date back to the Revolution. A few of those still standing were built during the first decade of the nineteenth century, but most of them were constructed in the fifties or even later. Nothing like a science of bridge building was in common use before eighteen fifty, and most of these structures were designed by rule of thumb and "judgment," and were fashioned by hand to serve the needs of the time and place.

Most of the old covered bridges in my part of the country either have disappeared or are doomed. Every year sees one or more of them give place to stark modern bridges, efficient but unlovely and unromantic. They belonged to the age of horse and buggy; they must bow before the march of progress. There are now scarcely a dozen to be found in the whole of Massachusetts. Soon they will be remembered only by a few of us who do not care for speed and who regret the passing of a picturesque and characteristic feature of the landscape.

WALTER A. DYER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An *International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $8.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (German Edition) (French Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Dutch Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

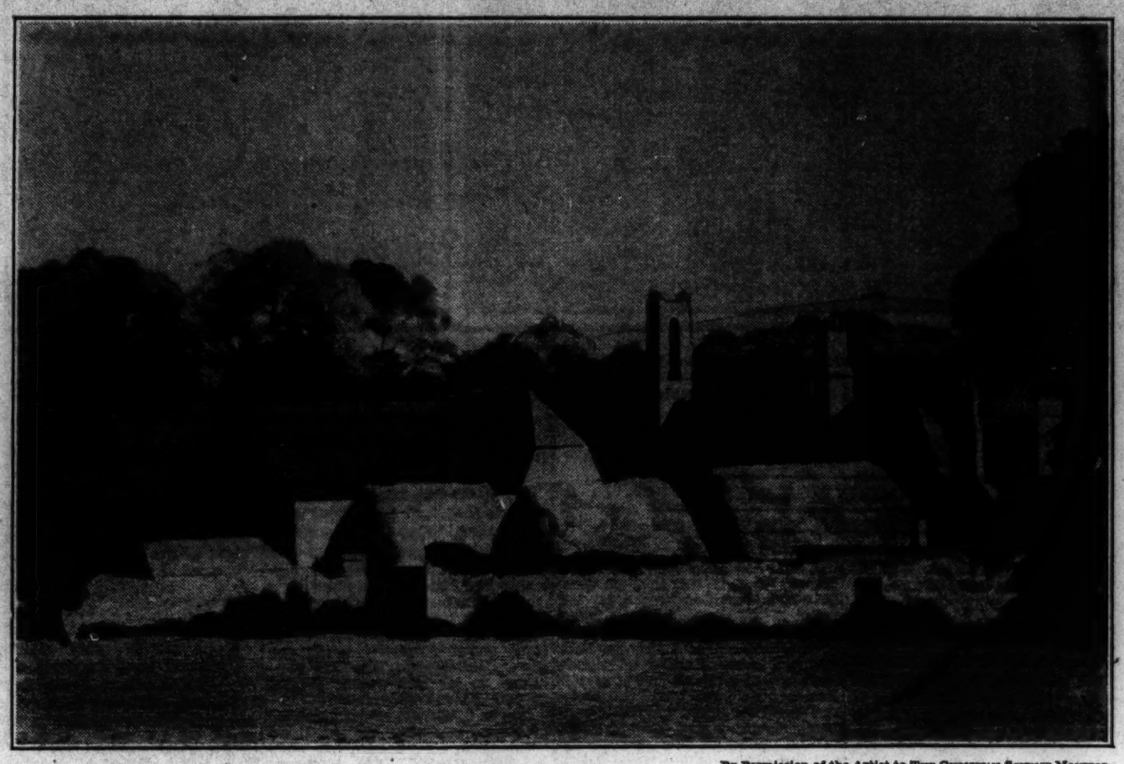
A Penguin Furnishes Its Nest

When once a nest has been completed, the next thing to be considered is the furniture. This is all made locally, and therefore the variety is not very great. But self-respecting birds naturally want some kind of flooring for their nests, and consequently any sort of stick is brought into use. As I have said, there is very little vegetation on the island—but I have also said that the penguin has an ingenious mind. If he can, he takes twigs or roots from the bushes. If he lives in a district where there are no bushes, he finds that seaweed can serve as a very good substitute. And as a last resort there are the dried, straw-like grasses which sprout thinly on the island during the wetter months. . . .

Just a few penguins on the island —about a dozen in all—think that neither sticks nor straws nor seaweed are even to be compared, in this matter of furniture, with stones. This is very curious, for though stones are not the natural nest-covering of these Blackfooted Penguins, they are used almost exclusively in the nests of the penguins who inhabit the much more southerly regions. Stones are scarce on some parts of the Island of Penguins, but these particular birds will take any amount of trouble to secure them. I found one nest, for example, which was furnished with small stones about the size of a hen's egg and furnished so thoroughly that there must have been quite half a barrow-load in the one nest; and every one of those stones must have been carried for a distance of half a mile, although entirely suitable sticks lay close at hand on every side. . . .

One day I saw a penguin leave a nest to seek for furniture, apparently with quite definite instructions from his wife as to the kind of thing he was to get. He collected a number of sticks, carrying each back to the nest and then setting out for more. Suddenly he saw on the ground a beautiful smooth stone. There was something about it which clearly appealed to him, for he walked round it two or three times, viewing it from every angle; he reminded me rather forcibly of the young husband who sees in a shop window something which he longs to buy for his wife, though he knows he cannot afford it. In the case of the penguin the price was certainly a high one—the carrying of the stone for a hundred yards. But at last he made up his mind. He picked up the stone in his beak after some initial difficulty, and started off. Twice he had to stop and rest, setting the stone carefully down on the ground. But he stuck to his task and at last he came waddling proudly up to the nest and dropped the stone just in front of his wife.

She gave it one look—but that was enough. "Didn't I tell you," she seemed to say, "that we were going to furnish this nest with sticks?" And the wretched husband, with all his joy and pride suddenly turned to gall, picked up the stone and carried it away again.—CHERRY KEARTON, in "The Island of Penguins." (New York: McBride.)



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Corkagh (Ireland): From a Painting by E. Horsbrugh-Porter

The Young, Too, Pay Tribute

Paderewski is playing the piano. He is a painter as well as a player, painting invisible landscapes and portraits of poets. His hands and mobile arms now hover gracefully, ready to ripple along the keys—now pounce upon the hapless instrument like a hawk upon its prey. His head with its waving blond mane is now bent over the resounding or whispering keys—now flung upward in ecstatic yet attentive and careful pose, listening critically to the effect which is perhaps as near the ideal as most human things attain.

The audience is listening. Intensely enjoying every inflection, every note, every movement of the artist, it is silent. No coughings nor rustlings nor scrapings mar the music which fills the hall. At the end of a number a woman who has been watching the movements of the master through opera glasses puts them down in her lap, where they make a quiet click as they come into contact with the metal clasp on her handbag. That click is heard over half the hall.

Paderewski's hands are the manifestation of a manual choregraphic art. Their movements, precise, exact, timed to the tenth part of a second, are yet superbly graceful. And at the same time as efficient as anything human can be.

What becomes of time? It does not pass in its usual way: second, then minute, then hour. The audience is not conscious of its progression. After listening for what seems but a few minutes, the concert is half over; and after another brief interval comes the concluding number. Satisfied, yet not content, the people applaud their player and uproariously appropriate him for four more pieces.

Eventually the piano is firmly closed; but not until then can the audience think once again of the bustling workaday street outside the doors.

B. K.

Dante's Mastery of Language

Aside from the special grounds for his exalted position in Italy, the reasons for the universal interest in Dante are that he is a great poet and a great prophet of righteousness. As a poet, he is one of the supreme masters of language. He takes the soft, voweled, Italian syllables and gives them a temper and rugged force equal to the German of Luther's Bible or the English of *Pilgrim's Progress*. And, though we usually think of Italian as words of many syllables, with Dante one word in every three is a monosyllable. This mingling words of different lengths, measured by syllables, gives flexibility and power to his verse. And though the Italian language labors under what to English ears is the disadvantage that almost all its words end in vowels, yet Dante, by freely clipping off the final vowels, out of sweetness brings forth strength, and creates a sense of power that has never been surpassed, if it has been equaled, in English. His ear is musical, and he loves the melody of his native, liquid syllables; and yet he uses their music unconsciously, or by an art so mastered in his youth as to have become instinctive. He concentrates his mind upon his thought, and often disregards his mode of expression, or, with a violence that Italians call *terribilità*, forces his words to fit his thought. In his tender passages he gives free rein to his genius for beauty, but he does not calculate the succession of consonants, or the repetition, or contrast of vowels, as lesser poets do. His harmonies, even his rare alliterations, spring from his love of music.

Dante also possesses the magic secret of arranging words—familiar words in daily use—in such an order that they conjure up images of all kinds, of horror or loathsomeness, of beauty and tenderness, so vividly that the reader feels were he to put out his hand he would touch them. There is no need to dwell upon this; the charm he has exercised upon English poets—on Chaucer, Milton, Byron, Shelley, Coleridge, Browning—is proof enough. Byron said: "There is no tenderness equal to the tenderness of Dante"; Coleridge: "In picturesqueness Dante is beyond all other poets, ancient or modern"; and Shelley speaks of "the exquisite tenderness, sensibility and ideal beauty in which Dante excelled all poets except Shakespere."—HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK, in "Dante." (New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Oxford University Press.)

L'Amour universel

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR aimer universellement, il faut refléter le divin Amour infini qui est Dieu, l'unique bien qui renferme tout. Un amour de ce genre ne connaît pas la limitation; il est universel dans sa nature et sa portée; il n'est point le privilège d'une race, de ceux qui parlent une même langue ou vivent sous un même ciel. L'amour véritable est créé par Dieu et gravite vers Dieu; aussi rayonne-t-il universellement. On ne peut jamais être en dehors de l'amour, car il est impossible d'être éloigné de Dieu, qui est Amour; nul ne peut être en dehors de l'amour divin, qui se manifeste universellement. Les paroles sont loin d'être le seul moyen par lequel s'exprime l'amour véritable qui est un élément essentiel de la pensée, du sentiment, de l'action et de la vie. En réalité, l'on ne vit que dans la mesure où l'on aime. L'amour est nécessairement désintéressé, impartial, universel.

Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, l'amour prend pour le cœur humain une signification et une application nouvelles, dont la vitalité pleine de douceur fait fondre le péché, la maladie, la crainte, la pauvreté et toutes les injustices. L'amour spirituel est le remède des détresses humaines. La Bible enseigne cet amour, dont elle illustre richement la beauté et la puissance. Parmi les nombreux exemples d'un amour sincère qui l'emporte sur les intérêts égoïstes, elle nous donne dans les livres de Samuel l'histoire de David et Jonathan. Par ce récit, nous apprenons que David avait assez d'amour pour risquer sa vie et sa sécurité afin de délivrer la nation sur laquelle Jonathan devait apparemment régner plus tard. Et "l'âme de Jonathan s'attacha à son âme, de sorte que Jonathan l'aima comme lui-même." Jonathan était prince, héritier présomptif du trône de son père, et cependant "il se dépouilla du manteau qu'il portait et le donna à David, avec son équipement et jusqu'à son épée, son arc et sa ceinture." Malgré l'éloignement des temps, cette preuve d'amour désintéressé demeure un royal exemple d'amitié véritable. Dans ce cas, la question de précédence ne causa jamais de contestation. Ces deux hommes s'aimaient. Ils perdaient de vue les fins égoïstes pour considérer l'intérêt général et la prospérité de tous. Au lieu de penser à ce qu'ils devaient recevoir, ils se préoccupaient uniquement de ce qu'ils pouvaient donner.

Heureux celui qui apprend à aimer! Celui-là apprend aussi à vivre. Le vrai amour est fort, constant, digne de confiance, salutaire et pur. Il reste toujours le même; il ne connaît ni doute, ni partialité. Il aime incessamment l'ami et celui qui semble être un adversaire, car il ne connaît pas d'ennemis. L'amour universel commence son œuvre dans la conscience individuelle. Quiconque parvient à cet amour dans sa propre vie, augmente l'amour du monde en général, de sorte qu'on s'y trouve mieux pour vivre et pour servir. Aimer de la sorte, c'est s'intéresser à la meilleure affaire possible,—à celle qui donne les plus gros dividendes, et dont le rendement est au plus haut degré satisfaisant. Elle nous occupe constamment, car elle nous enseigne à cultiver les pensées d'amour qui doivent toujours s'exprimer par des bons offices rendus au prochain. Ignorant les rivalités, cet amour ne connaît que la coopération. Il ne craint pas que le bien ne suffise pas aux besoins de tous ou qu'une chose nécessaire puisse faire défaut. L'amour spirituel puise à la source infinie et divine, qui ne tarit jamais. Désironsnous une chose nécessaire? Dans ce cas, ayons mentalement recours au trésor divin, dont nous tirerons une nouvelle provision de richesse spirituelle pour faire face aux besoins du moment. Si nous nous adressons en toutes circonstances à l'Amour divin avec une compréhension spirituelle éclairée, l'idée juste se révélera, donnant à qui l'utilise les ressources nécessaires. Cet amour-là ne peut pas subir la dépression, car il ne connaît que l'expression.

Les hommes et les peuples d'aujourd'hui acquièrent et manifestent de plus en plus cet amour dans leur propre vie et dans leurs rapports avec autrui. Son influence qui guérit et qui stabilise se remarque dans les sphères gouvernementales et commerciales, au bureau, à l'école et dans nos foyers, plus qu'à n'importe quelle autre époque de l'histoire humaine. Son application demande de nobles sacrifices, une patience illimitée, des efforts inlassables et un saint courage; elle exige l'honneur d'homme à homme, et une probité qui ne dévie jamais. La Science Chrétienne, la découverte spirituelle de Mary Baker Eddy, enseigne aux hommes comment ils peuvent démontrer l'amour spirituel en servant véritablement Dieu et l'homme. Cet amour est pour la guérison non seulement des individus, mais aussi des nations. C'est l'antidote contre toutes les dissensions, l'avarice, la tromperie et la convoitise. Ceux qui le cherchent avec persévérance et sincérité peuvent toujours l'obtenir. Il se manifeste dans la tendresse, l'humanité, la compassion, l'humilité et le pouvoir. C'est en apprenant à vivre sans égoïsme et à aimer universellement qu'on en paye le prix. Comme récompense, quiconque applique le pouvoir de cet amour peut goûter par avance la paix du ciel. Mrs. Eddy dit dans son livre *Non et Oui* (p. 39): "La vraie prière ne consiste pas à demander l'amour à Dieu, mais à apprendre à aimer et à inclure dans une même affection tout le genre humain."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Comrades of the Wind

These lovers of the wind are ones
To follow gulls and hurrying birds;
Their love is hammered out of bronze,
And water drifts across their words.

They run not inland from the sea
But wear its wave against their brow,
The petrel and the tern might be
A symbol of their strength somehow.

They stand against the wind secure
Loving its rush against the face,
They are a part of storm and shore
Asking no mountain in their place.

These lovers of the wind are ones
To follow after hurrying birds;
Their love is hammered out of bronze,
And water drifts across their words.

HAROLD HOBSON.

Universal Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO LOVE universally one must reflect the infinite divine Love which is God, the one all-inclusive good. Such love knows no limitations; it is universal in nature and scope; it is confined to no race, no tongue, no clime. True love is God-created, God-centered; and hence is radiated universally. One can never be absent from love, for he can never be absent from God, who is Love; he can never be absent from the love of God, which is universally manifested. True love is not confined to the medium of words for expression; it is a vital element of thought, of feeling, of action, of life. In fact, one lives only as he loves. Love is necessarily unselfish, impartial, universal.

Through the teachings of Christian Science a new meaning and application of love springs forth in the human heart with a vitality and sweetness that melts away sin, disease, fear, lack, and all wrong. Spiritual love is the remedy for human woe. The Bible teaches this love. Its pages are replete with its beauty and power. It gives us many examples of genuine love which exceeds selfish interests, one of which is the story of Jonathan and David, as related in the books of Samuel. We are told how David loved enough to risk his own life and safety in order to deliver the nation to which Jonathan inherited the crown. And "the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." Jonathan was a prince, the heir to his father's throne, and yet "Jonathan stripped himself of the robe that was upon him, and gave it to David, and his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle." This instance of unselfed love has come down the centuries a royal example of genuine friendship. There was no strife here as to who was the greater. These two men loved each other. They lost selfish interests in the general good and human welfare. They were not thinking about what they were to receive, but were concerned solely in what they could give.

Happy the one who is learning to love! That one is also learning to live. True love is strong, unwavering, dependable, healing, pure, always the same. It knows no doubt, no partiality. It loves unceasingly friend or seeming foe, for it knows no enemies. Universal love begins its work in individual consciousness. Each one who is gaining it in his own life is helping to make the world more loving. This is making the world a better place in which to live and serve. Such loving is the best business in which anyone can engage. It pays the largest dividends, and by far the most satisfying ones. It keeps one employed by employing his thinking with loving thoughts, which must always be expressed in loving service for others. This love knows no competition, only coöperation. It has no fear that there may not be enough of good to go around, or that it may lack any needful thing. Spiritual love draws its resources from the infinite, inexhaustible divine source. Thus, when any needful thing is desired, thought turns to its divine storehouse and draws forth a fresh supply of spiritual good to meet the present need. Turning to divine Love for all things, with enlightened spiritual understanding, unfolds the right idea, which when utilized yields the needful supply. It is impossible for such love to experience depression, since it knows only expression.

Men and nations of our day are gaining and manifesting more of this love in their own lives and in their dealings with their fellow men. Its healing, stable influence is found in governments, in commerce, in the office, in the classroom, and in our homes, more than at any time in human history. Its application calls for noble sacrifices and unlimited patience, for tireless effort and holy courage; it calls for honor among men and for honesty that cannot be warped. Christian Science, the spiritual discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, is teaching men how to demonstrate this love in true service to God and man. This love is for the healing of the nations as well as individuals. It is the antidote for all strife, greed, deception, and lust. It can be gained by all who seek it persistently and consistently. It is manifested in tenderness, humanity, compassion, humility, and power. The price is learning to live unselfishly and to love universally. The reward one gains is a sweet foretaste of heavenly peace with each application of its power. Mrs. Eddy says in her book "No and Yes" (p. 39), "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

On Entering Damascus

We wound joyfully along under the snowy brow of Hermon. The path climbed northward over wide, bare hills, and the sound of running water filled the air. Presently we had crossed the summit of the ridge between the valley of the Jordan and the plain of Damascus. The streams ran no longer southward, but flowed with us. Our eyes were fixed upon the north, our hearts upon Damascus.

The summit of each hill anxiously gained, constantly disappointed us by revealing another. Conversation flagged and died away. Each rode on alone. . . . The last summit was reached. A vast plain stretched northward between azure lines of mountain, and a dim band across the plains united them. It was the foliage that embowers Damascus. Little dark spots were scattered on the else treeless plain. They were groves, far beyond the city. They lay like islands in the wilderness, but like a continent of green reposed Damascus upon the waste.

As we approached, the vastness became beauty and the vagueness form. Arcadia and Boccacio's garden faded in the enchantment of that vision. Clustering minarets and spires, as of frosted flame, glittered in the morning above the ambrosial darkness of endless groves and gardens. There were no details, only the thronging richness of infinite suggestion. It was the metropolis of romance, and the well-assured capital of oriental hope. . . .

A forest of sparkling minarets, and the billowy beauty of endless foliage—that was all. And like weary travellers, before whom flowery lawns of repose glide along the plain—like princes who see from far the aerial spires dreaming over the sleeping beauty—suddenly, as if we heard the cool measures of Damascus fountains and scented its garden odors, we plunged forward through the grain that swayed and sang around us, and loudly shouting the cry of the galloping Arabs, *Es sham, shereef*, the beautiful, the blessed, we dashed upon the full run over the plain, nor paused until our brows were cooled in the groves of Damascus.

Then we stopped, and reining up by a broken and greenly-mossed fountain, across which lay a bar of gold-dusted sunshine, in vision returned the September afternoon under the grape trellises and the figs of the Italian lake of Orta, which whispered, as a less of a greater—Damascus.

We moved slowly on over the broken pavement, hiding the walls that inclosed the gardens. But their beauty would not be confined, and overflowed upon us, and arched the way, and softened it with strewn leaves, and enchanted the light into a soft, green brilliancy, and teemed with promise inexpressible.

At times the low singing of unseen water threaded the air as with faint laughter, laughing all the poets to sweet scorn who had described Damascus. The fig, the almond, the rounded chestnut, the walnut, the olive—all the stately and romantic trees were clustered here, as if the absolute aristocracy of foliage was only to be found in the girdle of the most ancient and the most beautiful of cities.

The path was a narrow lane winding between the walls that separated the groves, and crossing the clear-eyed brooks upon ruinous and pretty bridges. Across the vistas, where the light was brightest, passed women with water-jars upon their heads, or groups of shouting children, or laden camels or donkeys, or single figures stood in gay costumes—as if a generous destiny knew that only that figure in that spot was necessary to perfect satisfaction.

The lane ended in a gate, and immediately from the spacious and picturesque solitude of the trees we were plunged into the brilliant bewilderment of the bazaar. Golden Sleeve spurred rapidly along, and we were obliged to follow at the same speed to keep him in sight. The crowd parted before us like a phosphorescent sea, so bright were the flowing robes.—From "The Howadji in Syria," by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. (New York: Harper.)

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

The British Woman Farmer

By PHYLLIS LOVELL

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

IF YOU are young and ready for adventure—if you love to rise early, while the shadows still lie long across the grass, and the summer mist has not yet left the hollows of the fields; if you can face the darkness of winter and bear to feel the soft snow on your cheeks as you hurry across the farmyard to the cowshed—then come and be a woman farmer.

There are in England and Wales openings for women farmers—or for those who, not aspiring to the heights of independent farming, are ready to take a hand in the lesser branches of agricultural work—greater than are dreamed of. Even in these times of economic difficulty, the demand in England and Wales is still beyond the limits of the supply.

That this demand is not more widely recognized arises, probably, from three facts. In the first place, it is unexpected. Employment in city offices, or in some sort of occupation which has relation to the city, is much more obvious and near at hand. In the second place, general education does not lead to it. Practically no attention is paid to such a future during school years, and the possibilities it presents are therefore largely unexplored. In the third place, despite the fact that there are in England and Wales something over 64,000 regular, and 29,000 casual, women workers on the land, exclusive of women farmers, wives of farmers and domestic servants, the importance of the agricultural woman has still to be officially recognized.

Nevertheless, more women are wanted, and the young woman who applies herself to the task of discovering just how to get into touch with any one of the many branches of agricultural work will not be disappointed.

The Training

Of course there are provisos. No young woman is going to get very far, even should she succeed in making a start, unless she is adequately trained. And no young woman is going to be adequately trained unless she is prepared to pay for training in hard cash and in still harder work.

But these things do not raise insuperable difficulties. There are scholarships and bursaries to be won; and even without such financial assistance, fees at agricultural and horticultural colleges are not insurmountably high. Ninety pounds to £130 a year will meet the demands of the most expensive colleges, where courses last from one to three years, while training at centers giving less advanced instruction is to be had at an appreciably lower figure.

In some shape or form, however, training is essential. The Woman's Farm and Garden Association—and it is doubtful if the women of any other industry possess so efficiently organized an institution as this—insist upon it, emphasizing the point that the type of woman required is not the ordinary unskilled laborer but the woman who knows her job, whether it be in the high technicalities of the dairy, in the skilled care of livestock, in milking, rationing, show work, or in any other of the numberless branches which may be undertaken.

In Great Britain, women have made a success of farming. In spite of the fact that many of them have had to do the rigorous work of pioneers, with little or nothing to encourage them, they still have made a success.

Women Who Have Progressed

There are Mrs. Daisy E. Lowther and Miss Beatrice Stanton, at Bryn, in Shropshire, where, more than 1000 feet above the sea, they own and work a farm of some 64 acres. There is Mrs. Katherine M. Wintour, of Loose, in Kent, who, from a "one-woman" fruit-canning industry, started on a borrowed capital of £35 and a grant from the food controller for the purchase of three tons of preserving sugar, has worked up to the organization of British Fruit, Ltd., at Faversham, of which she is managing director.

There are Miss Beatrix Havergal and Miss Avice J. Sanders who, from their training school at Waterferry House, Oxford, provide all the vegetables required by Magdalene and Exeter Colleges, and run an ordinary retail trade besides. There is Miss Dorothy Hewer, of Seal, the only woman herb farmer in England, who is owner of a shop in one of the smartest streets in London, where her produce is sold.

There is Miss Irene Harrison Bell, of Welwyn, who, besides training students in the arts of poultry keeping, dispatches all over the country settings of eggs, and day-old chickens and ducklings, and who has still found time to put together that useful little poultry book, "What's Wanted."

And there is Miss P. Bowen Colthurst of the Kerry Cow Dairy Farms at Layer-de-la-Haye in Essex, who, among women farmers, is regarded as one of the most successful. Miss Colthurst is what she herself describes as an "old hand at the game," having commenced work in war days, when she undertook the training of the women of the Land Army. With her partner, the Hon. Miss Zoë Maxwell, she has run a group of poultry and dairy farms ever since.

A Matter of Character

Miss Colthurst says that nothing lies between a woman farmer and success but courage to undertake and determination to sustain. Dependability, a sense of responsibility, an understanding of the meaning of esprit de corps, she says, are the most needful attributes; and she confesses that, in her own students, she trains with greater attention to character than to technique.

Provided a girl can develop on the right lines, can see the full value of what she is doing and can do it with enthusiasm, everything is on her side, says Miss Colthurst.

In the handling of animals, woman, with her intuitive sympathy with dependent living things, proves unusually able. She is not wasteful, inclined not to overlook the possibilities of turning surplus material to useful account—as Miss Colthurst herself does in the conversion of second-day cream into fudge, and bits of cheese cuttings into cheese-straw biscuits. She is not tempted to overlook details, and details count where farming is concerned, as they do in most departments of working life.

And what does it cost to set up a farm? Is it quite beyond the possibility of people of limited means?

Miss Colthurst says that the small poultry farm involves the least initial capital and, comparatively speaking, can be started with very small outlay. She points out the desirability, in the initial stages both of poultry and of more ambitious farming, of hiring grass land and buildings instead of buying them, which is, of course, a saving in risk as well as in immediate cash. She says that it is of utmost importance that such land should be in close proximity to a main road.

In the case of a dairy farm 50 acres and between 12 and 20 cows should make an excellent beginning; and, provided the marketing is done on wholesale lines—which means that milk is actually purchased and collected by wholesale firms from the farm itself — the whole concern could be managed by a couple of women without outside help.

But Miss Colthurst says that matters would never rest there, never, at least, if the farmers were made of the right stuff. Possibilities would open up. There would be the chance of a retail trade with a horse and cart; then the suggestion of a depot in the neighboring town, stocked directly with those by-products which come of ingenius thinking and a little artistic effect; the possibility of a stall at the roadside—two stalls!

Miss Colthurst smiles. Once get enthusiastic and the end is far off.

Women in Many Quarters of England and Wales Are Making a Success of Farming, Especially Young Women Who Have Gone Into the Lesser Branches of Agricultural Work. Of Course, Adequate Training Is Essential Here as in Other Professions, and Among Trained Women There Are Not a Few Who Have Gone Far in This Vocation. The Two Pictures Here Shown Are of Students Training at the Kerry Cow Dairy Farms, Layer-de-la-Haye, Essex. Women Have Invariably Proved Sympathetic, Gentle and Efficient in Caring for Farm Stock. At the Right Is a Group of Students Gay Over Exhibiting Their Wensleydale Cheeses.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Photopress, London

The "B" of Home Making

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE young friend whose plans for a home were discussed in this column last Friday is a woman of education and innate refinement. The "A" of Adaptability, we decided would be in her thoughts as she was called upon to arrange for the building and equipping of her house in such a manner that it would readily adapt itself to the desires and requirements of the people who would live in it. But this "A" of Adaptability would be, to her, but an empty satisfaction if it did not go hand in hand with the "B" of Beauty.

She will feel the need for a certain æsthetic satisfaction in color; in the view from her windows; in the restfulness and "invitingness" of furniture and wall coverings.

It will probably require more careful thought and artistic understanding to accomplish the desired results in beauty than it will those of adaptability, but it can be done.

In telling me about the location on which her house will be built she said that she felt that it was too bad that the view from where the kitchen would be was so much more beautiful than was that from the front of the house. When I asked her if the kitchen must be located at the back of the house she said, "Why, I never heard of a kitchen anywhere else." I told her of several homes that I knew where the kitchens faced the street and the living-room windows looked out over fields, hills or lakes at the back of the house. This was a new idea to her, and I am sure that she will discuss it with her architect.

* * *

She owns but very little furniture, as they have been living with her mother. What can she do by way of furnishing the house if beauty is to be one of the requirements and her furniture budget is small? Shall she sacrifice comfort for beauty, or will this not be necessary? After several visits to antique shops, furniture stores and her mother's attic, she has concluded to let her rooms develop around a "long-time plan."

She will purchase one or two good pieces of furniture for the living room around which she will build her plan for future purchases. These pieces must fulfill three specifications: they must be durable, which means that they must be of good quality and workmanship; they must be comfortable, and they must answer in the affirmative when she thinks of them in the terms of beauty.

* * *

With these few pieces of lasting value she will supplement other articles which will be less expensive, but in good taste, and which will, in time, be useful in other parts of the house. Her first purchase, she thinks, will be a couch. She says that her mother has two such pieces of furniture, one a very lovely mahogany affair, a family heirloom, valuable and most uncomfortable. The othe, is a modern, easy, inviting couch toward which everyone seems to gravitate. When her home is completely furnished she feels that she may like to have a fine old piece of furniture like her mother's heirloom "just to look at," but, for the present, she will try to combine the three qualities mentioned in her selections.

It is easy to see how the "A" of Adaptability and the "B" of Beauty are going to assist her in all the problems which will present themselves as she thinks of wall coverings that will not show baby finger prints and will yet be beautiful; of chairs not too good to use and yet good to look at; of rugs that will harmonize and still be inexpensive and useful.

She is going to include a third letter in her "alphabet for thought." We will talk about "C" in this column next Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Among These Very Charming Bookplates Done by Miss Marjorie Firth, One May Find Themes Appropriate for the Botanist, the Gardener and the Hospitable Scholar Who Likes to Share His Pleasures but Begs for the Homing Flight of His Volumes.

Individual Bookplates

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

BOOKPLATES illustrate personal tastes and hobbies, often very delightfully. But, supplementing such expressiveness, they have always been designed with the intention of showing some individual mark of ownership, which facilitates the return of a borrowed book to its rightful owner.

Originally the heads of the church and titled families alone had the scholarship and the money to own a library; their crests, therefore, were sufficiently identifying. But with the increase of learning and cheaper production of books it became possible for anyone to make his own collection and to have his own individual bookplate.

There are bookplates which can be bought by the dozen copies. These have a space for filling in the name of the owner. They are attractive in design and make an appeal to individual propensities. Flowers are offered for the garden lover; a ship, perhaps for the traveler, books and a globe for the student. Then there is the yet more individual type of design showing part of the owner's personal property, his house, garden, animals or some other special possession. These bookplates have the name engraved with the design. Finally, there is the still more intimate type. As names often are derived from some quality of thought a bookplate may be designed to symbolize the outstanding qualities of the owner or illustrate his names. As an example, a bookplate might pay tribute to its owner's love of beauty and knowledge of nature by representing a boundless view or some rare plant or bird.

When the crust of a juicy pie breaks, make a thick paste of flour and water and spread with a knife over the broken edge. When the pie is done, this added paste may be lifted off, leaving the pie in good condition.

Meals at Ten Cents Per Person

On the Educational Page of Nov. 26 was published an article, "Students Cook Ten-Cent Meals." So many requests have come in for the menus of these meals, as worked out by the home economics department of the university sponsoring the project, that the information is here provided.

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

A WESTERN state university found that hundreds of its students were living around town alone this year, in an attempt to cut costs to the utmost. With the desire to help these students the home economics department made out menus of well-balanced meals at 10 cents per person per meal.

They called these "baching" students to a demonstration in the home economics department where it was shown that a well-balanced meal was no more difficult to prepare than a poor one. The boys, even though they came reluctantly to the first meeting, enjoyed it and urged their friends to come to the second.

Following are some of the lunch or dinner menus. Each menu provides a well-balanced meal and costs 10 cents a person if the food is prepared for eight persons.

1.
Beef loaf
Baked potatoes Stewed tomatoes
Toast Butter
Baked apple

2.
Vegetable stew (carrots, potatoes, onions, hamburger, tomatoes)
Cabbage-raisin salad Bread Butter
Tapioca cream pudding

3.
Pork sausage
Fried apples Baked potato with cheese
Bread Butter
Apple sauce Spice cake

4.
Potato-meat cakes
Buttered carrots Cheese pineapple salad
Bread Butter
Brown Betty pudding Milk

5.
Macaroni and cheese
Stewed tomatoes Raw vegetable salad
Whole wheat bread Butter
Baked apple Whipped cream Cocoa

6.
Stuffed baked potato
Scrambled eggs and ham Buttered peas
Pear and cottage cheese salad
Raisin bread Butter
Apricot whip

Beef Loaf

Mix
1½ pounds of ground beef (hamburger) and
½ pound of sausage with
1 cup of bread or cracker crumbs.
Add
¾ cup of milk and
1 tablespoon of chopped onion and
1 teaspoon salt and
⅛ teaspoon pepper and
1 egg unbeaten.
When all the ingredients are thoroughly mixed mold into a loaf and place in a baking pan. Put into a rather hot oven uncovered, until the loaf is brown. Then add 1 cup of water and cover and finish baking. About 1 hour in all.

Vegetable Stew

Peel and place whole carrots, potatoes, onions in a stew pan. Add but do not cover with boiling, salted water. Let cook until tender (about one-half hour). Then salt and pepper the hamburger and mold into balls. Fry about five minutes. Add these to the carrots, potatoes and onions which have been drained of the water. Pour stewed tomatoes over the whole and let stand closely covered on low burner for about 15 minutes. Then pour out on a hot platter and serve.

Raw Vegetable Salad

1 package of lemon gelatine
1 pint of boiling water, add
2 tablespoons of vinegar and
½ teaspoon salt and
⅛ teaspoon paprika
Then chop fine and add when gelatine is cooled
¾ cups raw carrots
1 cup chopped cabbage
½ cup green pepper or celery.
Pour into molds.

Brown Betty

Peel and chop
8 apples mixed with
1 cup of sugar and
1 teaspoon cinnamon
Put a layer of this in a baking dish. Sprinkle with bread crumbs. Add another layer of the apple mixture and then more crumbs. The top layer should be the crumbs over which a little butter or oil has been put. Bake 40 minutes in moderate oven, 350° F. Cover at first to prevent the crumbs browning too rapidly.

Spice Cake

Cream
½ cup of butter with
½ cup of sugar, add
½ cup of buttermilk and
½ cup of molasses in which
½ teaspoon soda has been stirred
Then add
2 cups of flour sifted before measuring
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon ginger. And last add
2 eggs well beaten.
This makes 1 thick layer. It should bake for about 20 minutes in moderate oven, 350° F.

Tapioca Cream

Scald
1 quart of milk in double boiler, add
¼ cup Minute Tapioca and
½ cup sugar and
¼ teaspoon salt and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Then add
1 slightly beaten egg yolk, stirring vigorously. Cook until mixture begins to thicken like custard. Remove from fire and add
1 teaspoon flavoring and
1 stiffly beaten egg white.

LIST OF REFERENCES ON LOW FOOD COSTS

"The Family's Food at Low Cost," Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C.
"Getting the Most for Your Food Money," United States Department of Agriculture.
"How to Spend Your Food Money," Bureau of Home Economics and Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.
"Emergency Food Relief and Child Health," United States Department of Labor and Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C.
"Living Well at Low Cost," National Dairy Council, Washington, D. C.
"Adequate Food at Low Cost," Ruth Okey, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
"Feeding the Family at Low Cost," Evaporated Milk Association, 450 Seventh Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Recipes
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Important Notice

We learn from Miss Farmer's School that some of our readers are still sending their inquiries concerning recipes direct to the school. May we emphasize again that all communications concerning recipes and menus published in these columns and all submitted manuscripts are to be sent to The Christian Science Monitor, care of the Women's Department.—Editor.

GIVE the little boy a big hand! Greet 1933 with CRANBERRY COCKTAILS. They're as easy to make as a New Year's resolution! Follow this recipe—

4 cups Eatmor Cranberries, 4 cups water, ½ cup sugar. Cook cranberries and water until skins pop open (about 5 minutes)... strain through cheesecloth... bring juice to boil... add sugar and boil 2 minutes. *Serve cold.* For future use put in sterilized bottles, well corked and sealed.

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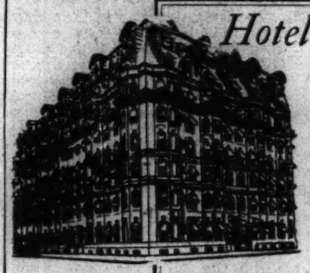

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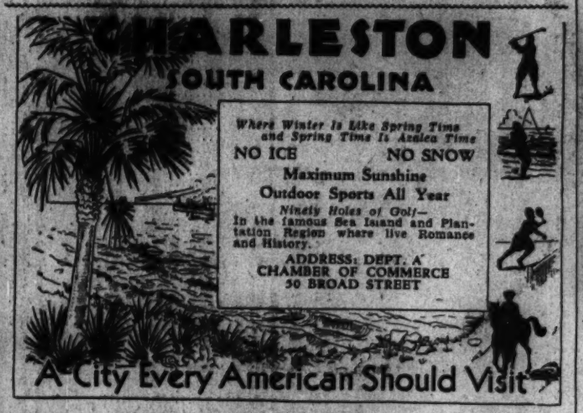
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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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STOCKS TILT UPWARD AND HOLD GAINS

Market Extends Recovery to Decided Extent—Close Strong

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The stock market managed to extend its recovery today, in the face of isolated weakness in a few specialty shares.

The advance lacked the vigor of the previous session, and was halted for a time by the action of these issues, but the list pointed upward again by early afternoon. Considerable short covering, in advance of the holiday week-end, was reported.

Stocks continued to push forward in the late dealings, with many leaders recording gains of 1 to around 2 points.

Steels led the rally, Bethlehem soaring 2, U. S. Steel common gaining nearly as much and the latter's preferred running up more than 2.

Gains of more than a point were recorded by Westinghouse Electric, Consolidated Gas, Allied Chemical, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

Advances of a point or thereabouts were made by United Aircraft, American Telephone, Standard of New Jersey, General Motors, American Can and Pennsylvania.

Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Copper Metal Situation

In connection with the strength of some of the red metal shares were trade rumors that some sizable orders for the metal would be placed after the turn of the year. Nevertheless, it was pointed out that there could scarcely be any profit in the business with current prices generally well below average production costs. Some buying of Kennecott was said to have been based on the belief that it was best situated of the big companies to benefit eventually from the 4-cent-a-pound tariff.

Numerous cash transactions were reported on the tape, indicating hangover tax selling. Transactions today and tomorrow, made in the regular way, will not be cleared until Tuesday, so tax losses can now be established only by immediate settlement. Cash sales were generally at substantial concessions from levels ruling for regular dealings.

Brokerage advices indicated traces of bullishness, evidently based primarily on the expectation that industry would show some pickup in January, as workers are recalled after year-end shutdowns. Nevertheless, political uncertainties were widely mentioned as inspiring caution.

Bond Sentiment Cheerful

Sentiment was fairly cheerful in the bond market today, especially in the highest-grade categories, where a number of issues advanced fractionally to the year's highest levels.

At the same time, contradictory price movements gave the semi-speculative groups a spotty appearance. Year-end tax selling was virtually completed yesterday, and transactions for the income records were for cash, as they will be in tomorrow's short session.

Various financial quarters were watching closely preparations to balance the national budget. In commenting on the budgetary problem, a recent National City Bank review pointed out there must be a limit to government borrowings, and warned that "even the bonds of the United States cannot be offered in ever increasing amounts without disturbing the market for all bonds, causing concern as to market prices, and inhibiting new flotations of corporate issues, or without making capital timid, and causing it at best to seek absolutely riskless employment, and at worst to flee into hiding or out of the country."

United States Government loans were quiet and comparatively steady, and foreign government obligations were slightly irregular. Some of the Germans moved up to new 1932 peaks and then eased moderately. Several of the Japanese and Austrians rallied, and British and French bonds followed a narrow range.

The domestic rails displayed renewed hope, and a number of liens added fractions to a point or more of their yesterday's recoveries. Among the more active gainers were Alleghany Corp. 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s and New York Central 5s.

Bonds of the communications companies were in demand, issues of Postal Telegraph and Western Union gaining more than a point, while American Telephones maintained their previous firm position. Shell Union Oil 5s and Texas Corp. 5s were up 1 to 2 points at one time.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
January	6.01	6.14	5.92	5.92—.05	
March	6.14	6.14	6.00	6.00—.10	
May	6.26	6.26	6.13	6.13—.09	
October	6.36	6.38	6.25	6.25—.10	
December	6.57	6.58	6.45	6.45—.09	
Spots	6.70	6.71	6.56	6.56—.13	

Spots 6.10, down 5 points. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	6.17	6.17	6.00	6.04
March	6.17	6.17	6.10	6.10
May	6.31	6.31	6.22	6.22
July	6.44	6.44	6.33	6.33
October	6.65	6.65	6.54	6.54

Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.92	5.94	5.87	5.87	—.03
March	6.06	6.08	5.95	5.95	—.09
May	6.19	6.21	6.07	6.07	—.11
July	6.34	6.34	6.20	6.20	—.11
October	6.54	6.54	6.39	6.39	—.11
December	6.64	6.64	6.50	6.50	—.10

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.03	5.05	5.03	5.05	+.02
May	5.09	5.11	5.08	5.09	+.01
March	5.06	5.09	5.06	5.07	+.01
July	5.12	5.13	5.10	5.11	+.01
October	5.14	5.16	5.13	5.14	+.01

Spots 5.20, up 12 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
January	51.70	52.30	+.50
February	52.00	52.30	+.50
March	52.30	52.60	+.50
April	52.30	53.00	+.60
May	52.30	53.00	+.60

Tone at close quiet. All bid prices.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
5¼	1¾	Adams Express	1300	2¼	2	2	
30¾	12	Adams Millis	300	13½	13½	13½	+¼
14	9½	Addressograph	1600	10	9¾	9¾	
4½	1¼	Advance Rumely	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10¼	4½	Affiliated Prod	1600	5¼	5	5	
10¾	4¾	Alaska-Juneau	1400	5¼	5	5	
63⅛	30⅛	Air Asduction	1400	32	31	31	
4	2	Albany Pw Pap	4700	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅝	⅝	Allegany Corp	100	¾	¾	¾	
8¼	3	Allegh ww pf xxx	1400	4	3¾	3¾	
1⅝	⅝	Alleghany pf xw	1400	1¼	1¼	1¼	
88¼	42½	Allied Chem	800	84	83	83	
110½	86¼	Allied Chem pf	12100	85½	83½	83½	
15¾	4	Allis Chalmers	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
2½	1	Amal Leather	2100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3¼	3¼	Am Ag Ch Del	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
22½	1	Am Bank Note	1900	11	10¾	10¾	
17⅞	8½	Am Bank Note pf	300	9	9	9	
77⅞	29¾	Am Brake Shoe	900	34¾	34¼	34¼	
3¼	1	Am Can	4100	33¼	32¾	32¾	
80	12	Am Car & Fdry	4300	40	35¼	35¼	
37	31	Am Car & F pf	100	34	34	34	
8¼	2	Am Chicle	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	
3	1	Am Colortype	300	3½	3½	3½	
12	2	Am Com Alcohol	1700	3	3	3	
33	3¾	Am & For Pow	2800	9¾	9¾	9¾	
38½	5	Am & For Pow 6	1400	10	9¾	9¾	
21½	3¾	Am & For Pow 5	1100	10¾	9¾	10¼	
27	4½	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	8	8	8	
31⅝	4½	Am Hide & L pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
62	6½	Am Hide & L pf	100	13½	13½	13½	
12	3½	Am Ice pf	1900	4	4	4	
12	2½	Am International	100	3	3	3	
¾	¾	Am La France	2200	7⅞	7	7⅛	
4½	1	Am La Fr pf	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	
15⅛	3⅜	Am Locomotive	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
84	18½	Am Loco pf	1100	34½	33¼	33¼	
8¼	4½	Am Metal	1400	18½	17⅞	18⅛	
32	6½	Am Metal 6%	700	3¼	3¼	3¼	
58	15¾	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	30½	19¼	19½	
17¼	3	Am Power & Lt	5600	7¾	7	7⅛	
49¾	10	Am P&L pf A	300	17	16⅞	17	
12¼	3½	Am Radiator	8900	7	6¾	6¾	
18½	3	Am Rolling Mill	2700	8	7¾	8	
39¼	13⅞	Am Safety Razor	400	21⅞	21	21⅛	
25⅛	10	Am Shipbuilding	50	12¾	12¾	12¾	
27¼	5½	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	12⅞	11¼	12⅛	
85	29	Am Smelt & R pf	1100	38	34	34	
8½	¾	Am Steel Fdries	900	5¾	5¾	5¾	
39¼	13	Am Sugar Ref	100	21½	21½	21½	
137¾	70¼	Am Tel & Tel	12600	105¼	103¼	103¾	
49	10½	Am Type Fdr pf	160	13	12¾	13	
34½	11	Am Wat Wks	4800	16¾	16¼	16¼	
31	11	Am WW&E pf	400	14½	14¼	14¼	
10	1⅝	Am Woolen	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39⅛	15½	Am Woolen pf	1300	25	24½	25	
2¼	¾	Am Writ Pap pf	4700	¾	¾	¾	
8	½	Am Writ Pap pf	108	1½	1½	1½	
19¾	3	Anaconda Cop	6400	7¼	6½	7⅛	
14⅞	3	Anaconda Wire	400	4	3¾	4	
9	1⅞	Anchor Cap	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
61	24	Andes Copper	320	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2¾	⅝	Armour Del pf	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7	⅝	Armour Ill A	500	1¼	1	1¼	
15⅝	3½	Armour Ill B	1100	¾	¾	¾	
3	⅝	Armour Ill pf	200	8	7¾	7¾	
11	3	Asso Apparel Ind	400	1	1	1	
94	17½	Asso Dry Goods	2600	33¾	32¾	33¼	
84	35	Atchison T&SF	3600	41⅞	38¾	41⅝	
44	9¾	Atl Coast Line	100	59¾	58¾	59¾	
21¾	8½	Atl Refining	1700	18½	17⅝	18	
28⅛	7½	Atlas Powder	9500	16¼	15¾	16⅛	
151¾	28¾	Auburn Auto	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
8⅞	1½	Aviation Corp Del	1700	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1300	4½	4¼	4¼
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1400	12	11¾	11¾
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	9¾	9¼	9¼
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohiopf	1600	11	10	10
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	50	72½	72½	72½
3½	1	..	Barker Bros	1630	¾	¾	¾
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1900	4	3⅝	4
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	1200	11¼	10½	11¼
62⅝	37¾	4.19	Belg Nat Rys ppf	1300	10½	10	10
18¾	2	..	Bendix Aviation	1300	10¼	10	10
24⅝	5¾	..	Best & Co	300	10	10	10
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2800	14⅞	13	14⅝
74	6¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	29	28	29
10	3⅝	..	Blaw Knox	200	4½	4½	4½
61	49	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	50½	50½	50½
61	40	7	Blumenthal pf	55	39	39	39
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	13⅜	12¼	13⅛
43½	30	2	Borden	4900	24¾	24¼	24¼
14¼	3½	..	Borg Warner	1200	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
11¼	3⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4¾	4	4⅛
50½	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	2600	26½	26	26⅜
78⅞	21½	6*	Brooklyn M T pf	500	69½	69½	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79	79	79
4½	1½	..	Brunswick Balke	200	2¼	2¼	2¼
80	34	7	Bucyrus Erie pf	20	36	36	36
10¼	2½	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	700	3½	3½	3½
35	12¼	7	Budd Mfg	900	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2¾	½	..	Bulova Watch	100	1¼	1¼	1¼
1⅝	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	½	½	½
1	⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	½	½	½
13¼	6¼	.40	Burns Bros pf	400	2	1¾	1¾
21¾	2½	..	Burroughs Add	1500	7¼	7¼	7¼
65	7½	..	Bush Terminal	300	21½	21½	21½
85	12¼	7	Bush Term deb	60	71½	71½	71½
2	½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	60	21	21	21
24½	7	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	½	½	½
			Byers	300	13½	12¾	13⅜

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	400	9	8¾	9
11½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	2½	2¼	2½
15	6	1	Canada Dry	3100	9¼	8¾	9¼
20⅝	¾	..	Canadian Pacific	8100	14¼	14	14¼
9½	2¼	..	Capital Admin	5	6¼	6¼	6¼
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	18000	42	40⅞	42
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	1000	47	45	47
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	6½	6¼	6½
12¾	1½	..	Celanese Corp	300	6¼	6¼	6¼
6½	2¾	..	Century Ribbon	400	3¾	3	3
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1800	6½	5¾	6¼
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	2800	18¾	17¾	18
20¾	4¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	1600	15½	15	15½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	13000	27½	26¾	27½
3¾	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill	100	¼	¼	¼
5	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼
5½	1¼	..	Chi & Ot West	200	2	1¾	1¾
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2	1½	2
2	..	..	Chi & No'western	4600	3¾	3¼	3¼
1	..	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	..	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2½	2½	2½
13¼	2¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7	6¾	7
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 6%	3800	5	5	5
14	6	2	Chi RI&P 7%	2800	3	3	3
8	1½	..	Chi Yellow Cab	50	7	7	7
21¾	5	1	Childs Company	100	3¾	3¾	3¾
28½	11	2	Chrysler	35000	16½	16	16½
66	43¾	6½	City Ice & Fuel	100	11	11	11
2½	⅛	..	City Ice & F pf	1600	47	46¾	47
8¾	3¼	..	City Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜
			Clark Equipment	100	6½	6½	6½
22	10	1	Cleve CCC-StL	100	81¼	81¼	81¼
31½	10¼	1	Cluett Peabody	100	10½	10½	10½
16⅜	2¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	8500	19½	18½	19½
30	8	4	Collins & Aikman	3500	4½	4¼	4¼
21	4¼	1	Colo & So Inv	150	13	12½	12¾
70¾	40	6	Columbia Gas	18100	18¼	16¾	18¼
41⅞	17½	2	Columbia G of A	800	69¼	68	69¼
11	3⅜	..	Columbian Carb	1100	28¾	28¾	28¾
28	17¾	3	Comm Cred A	100	24	24	24
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	200	102	102	102
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	3800	10¼	9¼	10¼
5¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	10	2¾	2	2¼
69½	27¾	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	49¼	47½	49¼
12½	6½	.60	Consolcum Nairn	4600	8	7¾	8
5¾	1	..	Consol Film Ind	300	1¾	1¾	1¾
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	100	6	6	6
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6800	59¾	58½	59¾
99⅛	72½	5	*Consol Gas pf	600	98	98	98
10½	4	1	Consol Laundries	400	4¾	4	4¼
9	4	..	Consol-Oil	3600	5¾	5¼	5¼
11¼	1	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	1½	1½	1½
1⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜
2½	⅝	..	Container A	200	1¼	1¼	½
1	⅛	..	Container B	100	½	½	½
8	2½	..	Cont Baking A	1600	3¾	3¾	3¾
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	400	½	½	½
41	17¾	2	Cont Can	3300	38¾	38¼	38¾
3	..	..	Cont Dia Fibre	8300	3¾	3¾	3¾
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	4¾	4¾	4¾
3¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	100	2	1¾	1¾
9¾	3½	..	Cont Oil	3400	5¾	5¾	5¾
58⅝	24¾	3	Corn Products	4300	55	53¾	54¼
7½	1¼	..	Coty	100	4	3¾	4
24½	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	3100	25¾	25	25¾
33⅛	7⅛	..	Crown Cork & S	2700	17¼	16½	17
37	21	4	Crown Will Pap	50	22	22	22
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	400	11	10¾	11
46¾	14	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	17	16½	17
2¾	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	1¼	1¼	1¼
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	22¼	22½	22½
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	100	9¼	8½	9¼
3¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	10000	2¼	2	2¼
12	3½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	10000	2¾	2¾	2¾
			Cutler Hammer	400	4½	4½	4½

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
7⅜	2¼	.60	Daysea St	800	2¾	2¼	2¼
18½	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	23	23	23
14½	2	..	Del Lack & W	2700	23	21¼	22¾
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	1800	67	66½	67
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	200	18¾	18¾	18¾
18½	11¼	1.50†	Dominion Stores	800	15½	15	15
2⅜	⅝	.75	Douglas A	1000	6¼	6	6
18¾	3½	..	Dresser B	400	4	3¾	4
80¼	40¾	2	du Pont de Nem	12800	37¾	36½	37¾
105¼	80¾	5	du Pont deb	100	105	104¾	105
101⅜	81	5	*Duquesne Lt pf	100	100½	100½	100½

—E—

87½	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1600	58¼	54	58¼
3⅝	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2100	8½	8¼	8¼
2½	⅛	..	Edmonton Beehld	100	⅜	⅜	⅜
52¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1100	18¾	17⅝	18¼
4	2½	..	Elec Boat	200	1	1	1
16	2½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4100	1¾	1¾	1¾
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	9800	8¼	8	8
55½	8¾	2	Elec Pow & L pf	400	16¼	15	16¼
33¾	12¾	2	El Pwr&L 6% pf	600	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	4	..	Elec Sto Battery	3600	23½	22½	23
1	..	..	Engineers Pub S	100	1	1	1
57	18	5½	Engineers P S 5pf	2800	25¾	25	25¾
19	10½	1½	Engineers PS ww	800	22	21½	22
11¾	2	..	Equitable Off Bld	100	11½	11½	11½
10½	2	..	Erie RR	7500	5¼	4⅝	5¼
			Erie RR 2pf	800	3½	3	3½

—F—

23	8¼	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	9¾	9¾	9¾
3⅝	1½	1†	Fed Lt & Trac	100	8¼	8¼	8¼
7⅝	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	3¾	3¾	3¾
2⅝	⅝	..	Fed Screw W	100	1¾	1¾	1¾
10⅝	3¼	..	Fed Water Serv A	1100	3¾	3½	3¾
27⅝	6	1.30	Fidelity Phe F In	300	27½	25¾	25¾
18⅞	10⅛	1	Firestone T & R	400	17	16¼	16¾
84¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	2200	43¼	42¼	42¾
10	4¼	..	Florsheim Shoe A	300	54½	54	54½
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾
18⅞	⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	3¾	3½	3¾
23⅝	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	9	8¾	8¾
37	21	4	Foundation	2400	19	18¾	19
3	..	..	Fox Film A	100	2	2	2
28⅝	10	3	Freeport Texas	1300	20	19½	19½
35	2¼	..	Fuller pr pf	100	25¼	25	25½
			Fuller 2pf	40	8½	8	8

—G—

		..	Gamewell	30	6	6	6
35⅜	6¼	1	Gen Am Inv	700	7¾	7¾	7¾
11½	4¾	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	2700	17	16¾	16¾
19¾	10½	2	Gen Asphalt	600	12¾	12¼	12¾
			Gen Baking	400	7¾	7	7
5	⅝	..	Gen Bronze	100	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	1	..	Gen Cable	100	2¾	2¾	2¾
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable A	400	3¼	3¼	3¼
3¾	¾	..	Gen Cable pf	100	2	2	2
27⅞	8½	.60	Gen Electric	14600	15½	14¾	14¾
17⅞	4¾	.60	Gen Foods	1800	11¼	11	11¼
30½	18¾	3	Gen Foods pf	2200	25½	24¾	25⅛
11	5	.50	eOhio Oil	10700	7	6½	6½
15	9	..	Orpheum Circ pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾
22½	9	1*	Otis Elevator	700	11½	11¼	11¼
9¼	1½	..	Otis Steel	700	3½	3¼	3¼
20¾	3½	..	Otis Steel pf	120	6	5¾	6
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	100	34¼	34¼	33½

—P—

37	16⅞	*2	Pacific Gas&El	300	30¼	30½	30¾
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	100	39	39	39
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tele&Tel	100	80	80	80
5½	1½	..	Packard Motor	9600	2¾	2½	2¾
11½	3	..	Paramount Pub	10100	2	1⅞	1⅞
10	2	..	Park & Tilford	100	5	5	5
2	½	..	Parmalee Trans	200	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	¾	..	Pathe Exchange	300	½	½	½
1	⅛	..	Pathe Exch A	200	½	½	½
3¾	1	..	Patino Mines	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12⅜	2	..	Peerless Motor	400	6	5½	6
3⅜	..	..	Penick & Ford	100	1¼	1¼	1¼
11⅝	3⅜	..	Penn Coal & Coke	200	30	28	30
3⅝	1⅝	..	Penn Dixie Cem	200	¾	¾	¾
12½	3⅛	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	4	4	4
86	50	7	Int Nickel	8900	8¾	8¼	8¼
12	1¾	..	Int Nickel pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4⅜	1½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	2½	2½	2½
12⅜	1¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1¼	1¼	1¼
12⅜	1¼	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	2400	4½	4¼	4¼
8⅜	3	..	Int Print Ink	300	3½	3½	3½
11¾	3¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	600	3¼	3	3
2½	1	..	Int Rys C A ct	800	7½	7½	7½
22½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	50	2½	2½	2½
45¾	20¼	2	Int Shoe	100	24	24	24
15⅜	2¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	12800	6¾	6	6
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	2	2	2
7	2½	..	Intertype Corp	300	2¾	2¾	2¾

—J—

33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	2600	20¼	19¼	20½

—K—

9¼	3	..	Kaufmann D St	400	4¾	3	3¼
14⅜	4¾	..	Kayser J & Co	400	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	..	..	Kelly Sp ctfs	200	1	1	1
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelsey Hayes W	700	3¾	3¾	3¾
19¼	4½	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	4¼	4¼	4¼
19¼	6½	..	Kennecott Cop	15000	9	7⅝	8½
37	18	1	Kimberly Clark	600	27	26¾	27
			Kresge	400	7	6½	6¾
9¼	1	..	Kress Co	100	10½	10	10¼
18⅞	10	1	Kreuger & Toll	28300	9¾	9¼	9¼
			Kroger Groc & B	2900	17	16⅜	16⅞

—L—

8⅛	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	5	5	5
11	3¾	..	Lehigh Port Cem	300	6	6	6
11½	1	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehigh Val RR	3000	11¾	11¼	9
9¾	3¾	..	Lehman Corp	2300	41

MANY LEADERS VOICE BELIEF IN BETTERMENT

More Hopeful Than Year Ago—Think Deflation Has About Run Its Course

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NEW YORK, Dec. 30—American business looks to the new year with considerable confidence and hopefulness despite the current abnormally low business activity. Year-end forecasts of leaders in major industries show a growing belief that the depression has reached or shortly will reach its low point. They are far more hopeful than a year ago.

They believe improvement next year will depend largely on early solution of economic problems such as balancing of governmental budgets, settlement of the domestic and inter-governmental debt questions and restoration of the normal flow of goods throughout the country. Excerpts from year-end business statements to the United Press by financial and industrial leaders follow:

L. F. Loree, president Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation—I am of opinion that we have now reached the low point and that we can look forward with confidence to improvement which, even though slow, will be steady.

F. A. Merrick, president Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.—The processes of deflation have about run their course, leaving the way open for a widely felt realization of this fact to start all the wheels turning and to keep them turning in an orderly, sustained return to normal.

Alvan Macauley, president Packard Motor Car Co.—It is with the finest product in its history, a sound financial structure, low inventories and an enormous potential replacement market that the (automobile) industry enters 1933.

F. E. Williamson, president New York Central Lines—A survey of conditions facing us, and under which we will enter the year 1933, makes it exceedingly difficult to predict, with any hope of being right, what course business will take during the coming year.

Gerard Swope, president General Electric Co.—We are hopeful that this trend (in electrical manufactures) will continue upward.

John J. Pelley, president New York, New Haven & Hartford—I believe that the improvement in business which started this fall should continue gradually.

Francis H. Sisson, president American Bankers' Association and vice-president Guaranty Trust Company—The American banking system as a whole begins the new year stronger than it was 12 months ago.

G. F. Swift, president Swift & Co.—We hope to have a substantial improvement in our results in 1933.

A. R. Erskine, president Studebaker Corporation—Sales of motor vehicles, both passenger cars and trucks for 1933 should show a substantial increase over 1932.

William O'Neil, president General Tire & Rubber Company—Prospect of increases in the prices of crude material in the near future is one of the most encouraging signs in the outlook for 1933 in the tire and rubber industry.

Colby M. Chester, president General Foods Corporation—During the year the (food) industry has shown a fair amount of resistance to the generally unfavorable trend.

J. B. Graham, president Graham-Paige Motors Corporation—I am of the opinion that business conditions generally have turned for the better.

Joseph Wilshire, president Standard Brands, Inc.—I face 1933 with more confidence and hopefulness.

H. A. Scandrett, president Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific—I hope for a gradual improvement which will be more in evidence next spring.

Lester D. Seymour, president American Airways, Inc.—The coming year is bound to be a good one for air transportation.

Alfred Reeves, vice-president National Automobile Chamber of Commerce—In some respects the automobile industry in the United States has never exhibited greater internal strength on the eve of a new year's sales campaign.

O. C. Huffman, president Continental Can Company, Inc—The can making industry is taking advantage of depressed business conditions to develop new products and new markets.

J. C. Penney, chairman J. C. Penney Company—I feel that our experience has shown the inherent strength of the chain store method of mass distribution.

Earl D. Babst, chairman American Sugar Refining Company — The sugar industries of 11 countries have followed the lead of the United States refiners in promoting increased consumption.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					
December	43½	43½	43¾	43½+	⅛
May	44⅞	45¼	44½	45¼+	⅞
July	45⅝	45¼	44½	45¼+1	
Corn					
December	32½	32¾	32½	32½+	⅛
May	36⅜		36¼	36⅜—	
July	37⅞		37⅜	38½+	¾
Oats					
December	15¼		15	15¼+	⅛
May	15⅜		15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
July	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛+	⅛
Lard					
December	3.97	4.30	3.97	4.30	...
May	3.95	3.97	3.92	3.90	—.02
July	4.07	4.07	4.05	4.05	—.02

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	42⅛	41⅛	41¾	
May	44⅛	43⅝	44	+1
July	45⅛	44⅝	45	+ ⅛

Kansas City Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	38¼	37½	38¼	
May	39⅝	38⅜	39⅝	
July	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	

POLISH GOVERNMENT REMITS

WARSAW, Poland, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Polish Government has arranged with Dillon, Read & Co. to repay $1,490,000 due Jan. 1 in six monthly installments against the 1926 loan of $40,000,000. This agreement gave rise to reports abroad that Poland was preparing to pay the December war debt installment but the Government denied this, explaining that negotiations for settlement of that obligation will continue when the new Polish Minister reaches Washington.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88	88
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	35	33½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	19¼	19
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9	8
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	77	76¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	62	60
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33¾	32½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	74½	73
Amer Inter 5½s '49	76¾	76¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	88	88
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83½	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	106½	105
Amer T&T 4s '36	102½	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105½	105
Amer T&T coll 5s '46	106½	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106	105½
Amer T&T 5s '65	106½	105½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	100	108⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93¼	92
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	94	94
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	2½	2¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	34	31½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¼	89¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84½	84⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84½	84⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	93⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
All Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	68	68
All Gulf & WI col 5s '59	37½	37½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78¼	78
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWW div '41	89¼	89¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67½	67¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	63¼	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	26¾	26
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35¾	35
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	62¾	62¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81	81
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅜	106⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	16¼	16¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	65¼	63½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	60¼	60¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	5	4¾
Bklyn Ed 5s S '52	107½	107½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	106¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90½	90½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	82⅝	82½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¾	102¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	33	33
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	58	58
By Product Coke 5½s '45	43½	43½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	1½	1½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	85¾	85¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	85⅝	85⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	91¾	91½
Can North deb 6½s '46	102½	102½
Can North deb 7s '40	102	102
Can Pacific deb 4s	66	65⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	73	73
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	18¼	18¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	16¼	16¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	6½	6
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71½	71½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	79	78¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54¾	54¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	38¾	38¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	66	64¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s B	81¾	81¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11¾	11
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33	32¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	11¼	11¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5½	4¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18¾	17¾
Chicago & NW gen 3½s '87	37	37
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 C	15½	15½
Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49	11½	11
Chicago & NW rfg 5s 2037	15⅝	15½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	53⅜	53⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	23¼	22½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '33 A	23¾	21¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14	12¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	20	20
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	96¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	97	96¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¼	103
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112⅝	112½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	64	64
Childs Co 5s '43	34½	384½
Chile Copper 5s '47	32	32
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98¾	98¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	99¾	99¾
Cin Un Ter 5s 2020	102½	102½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E	40	39½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	66	65¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	73⅝	72⅝
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	50¾	50¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84½	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84½	83⅞
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	96½	95½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	104½	104½
Comw Inv Trust 5½s '49	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 5s '57	103½	103½
Con Gas 4½s '51	100½	100¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107	107
Container Corp 6s '46	34	34
Crown Cork & Seal 5s '47	90	89¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	63	63
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16	16
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	36	35¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13½	12
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	19	19
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¼	95⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100½	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101½	101½
Dodge Bros 6s '40	88	89
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¾	104¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	65	65
Erie RR ref 5s '67	25¾	25¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	40	40
Erie RR gen 5s '75	25½	25
Erie & Jersey 1st 5s '55	84	84
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50	50
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	2½	2½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99½	98½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	51¼	51
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104½	104½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	1¾
Goodrich 6s '48	45¾	45¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	60	60
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99¾	99½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101⅞	101⅞
Great Northern 4⅜s '76 D	42¼	42¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	42	42
Great Northern 7s '36 A	58½	58
Gulf Mobile of Mo 8s	21	21
Houston Belt 5s '37	83	82
Hudson Coal 5s '62	31	31
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82	82
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106⅜
Ill Central 4s '53	39½	39½
Ill Centra 4¾s '66	33½	33½
Il Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	36½	35½
Il Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39	39
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	74¾	74¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	37	36
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	50½	49¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¾	12
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	64	62
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	17	17
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	38¾	38¾
Int Paper 6s '55	12	11½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39½	39½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	25¼	23⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	29	28
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	27	26
Inv Eq Corp 5s A '47	83	83
Inv Eq Corp 5s B xw '48	83	83
Kan City P&L 4½s B	102⅜	102⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	44½	44½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	91¾	91¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	32	30¾
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '38	69	69
Lacl&e Gas 5½s '53 C	59½	59½
L'Autaro 6s '54	3½	2¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	87½	83½
Long Island gen 4s '38	87½	87½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84¼	84
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	30	30
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	69¾	68
L&N uni 4s '40	82½	83¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	72½	72½
Metro Water 5½s '50	67	67
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78	77¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77¾	77¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	36	36
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	50	49¾
Mo Ill 5s '59	26½	26½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	74	73
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¼	10½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	20¾	20½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	21	20½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	20¾	20½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	21	21
Mo Pac 5s I '81	21	21
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8¾	8
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	82¾	82¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	57½	57½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	84½	84½
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	66	66
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	78	78
Namm Sons 6s '43	58	58
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	87½	87¼
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	2	2
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	105¾	105¾
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '80	86½	85¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	17½	17½
N O T & M 5s C '56	19	19
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	75
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	68¼	67½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	39	38½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38½	38½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	43	43¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	51¾	49¾
NYC L 5½s con 3½s '98	67½	67½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	14¾	13¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	16	15½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54½	54½
NY Edison 5s '51 C	107¼	106¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113⅛
NY ONL&P 5s '42	111¼	111¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	57½	56
NY NH&H cv 6s '48 reg	70¼	70¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	49¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102¾	102¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '54	102½	102½
NY Sus & W 5s	72	72
NY Sus gen 4½s '50	104½	104
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	34½	32¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102	101½
Niag Share 5½s '50	58	58
Nort Southern rfg A '61	2¾	2¼
Norf & W gen 4s '96	98½	98½
North Am Co 5s '61	86¾	86¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	90¾	90½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¾	102¾
Nor Pacific 4s reg	79¾	79¾
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	84¾	84¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	69½	68¼
Nor Pacific 5s D	57	57
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¾	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101	100
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103	102¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83	83
Otis Steel 6s '41	17½	16¼
Owens Ill Glass 5s	100¾	100¾

	High	Low
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106½	105¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	37½	37¼
PaPramount Public 5½s '50	14	13¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	37½	37
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	14	14½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43	43
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83¾	83½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	87¾	87¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	79¾	79¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73	73
Penn Railroad 5s '84	90	89
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89¼	89¼
Penn Railroad gold 6s '36	99	99
Penn Railroad 5½s D	79½	78½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104¾	104¾
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	65	65
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70½	70½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84¾	85
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93¾	93¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	29¾	29¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60¾	60¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31¾	30¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	90	90
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99¼	99¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103¾	103¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77	77
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45	44
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	50	50
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	23¾	23¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	23	23
Rochester Gas 5s	104	103¾
St Joseph Lead 5½s	92	92
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	8½	8
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	8½	8½
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	6½	5¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	8½	8½
St Louis & SF A ct	7¾	7½
St Louis SW 5s	24	23
St Louis SW fdg	18	18
Seabd AL 6s	2¼	2½
Seabd A L 6s ct	3	3
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82½	83⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	83	81½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83¼	83¼
Shubert Theater 6s '45	1	1
Sinclair Cn Co col 6½s '38	95¼	95
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¾	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	103½	103½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65½	65½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '61	106½	106½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	48½	48½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	73	73
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	46½	46½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	45¼	44¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	45¼	44¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	57½	57¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17	18¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	23½	22
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	24½	23¾
Southern Ry 4 M&O div '38	18½	18½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¾	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	11¼	11¼
Studebaker 6s '42	43	42¼
Etenn Elec Power 6s '47	97	97
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	89½
Tex & Pac 5s D '79	44¼	44¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '79	43	42
Union El L & P 1st 5s '37	103¾	103½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 reis ww	97	97
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	98¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	97½	97¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	43	42½
Utah Lt Trac 5s '44	64¾	64¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	65¾	65
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	24¼	23¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	38¾	38½
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	103¼	103
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	53¼	53⅛
Walworth 6s '45	23½	22
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	33½	33½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	20¾	20¾
Warner Mros Pict 6s '39	15	13⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	68½	68⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	54	54
Western Maryland 5½s '77	52	52
Western Pacific 5s A '46	24½	24½
Western Union col 5s '36	68	68⅛
Western Union 5½s '36	67½	65½
Western Union 5s '60	52¾	53⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	53	53¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	32	32
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90¾	90⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	51¾	50
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	51½	51½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec30	Last Dec29
3½s '47	102.16	102.7	102.7	102.14
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	102.7	102.11	102.11
4th 4¼s '38	103.26	103.23	103.23	103.26
US 3s '55	97.31	97.18	97.20	97.18
US 3¼s '46	99.12	99.10	99.10	99.10
US 3¼s '43 Mar	102.4	102.3	102.4	102.2
US 3¼s '43 June	102.6	102.5	102.6	102.3
US 3¼s '56	104.18	104.18	104.18	104.20
US 4s '54	106.19	106.16	106.16	106.16
US 4¼s '52	109.24	109.20	109.20	109.22

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	13⅞	13
Akershus 5s '63	67	67
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7	7
Argentine Gov 5½s '72	42	41
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44⅜	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45	44
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	44
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	48	44
Australia 4½s '56	68¾	68¾
Australia 5s '55	72½	72½
Australia 5s '57	74½	74¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	52	51½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89	89
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	61	60
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94½	94
Belgium (King) 6½s' 49	99½	99¾
Belgium (King) 7s '58	103¾	103
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103	103
Berlin (City) 6s '58	45¼	45¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	52	52
Berlin Elec 6½s' 59	62	61½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	58¼	58¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3¾	3¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	3¾	3¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4	4
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15¾	15½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14¾	14¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	14½	13½
Brisbane 6s '50	63	73
Buenos Aires 6s '61(Prov)	18¾	18¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	18¼	17½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	38¾	38
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86½	86¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¾	98¾
Canea Valley 7½s '46	9	8¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8	8
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	13½	13½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	8½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	5½	5⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	5½	5⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6	5⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '71 Sept	5½	5⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	5½	5⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	5½	5⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	6	5⅝
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4	4
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	25	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30	29¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29¼	29¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04) '44	90½	90½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	39¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	93¾	93¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	72½	73
Denmark (King) 6s '42	89¾	89¾
Duke Price Power 6s '60	43¾	40¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¾	126¾
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	67¼	67½
German 7s '49	79¼	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	64¼	64
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	56	54½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	55½	55¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	65½	65½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 reis	45	44¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	49	48
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	54	54
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59½	58¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	59½	58
Graz 6s '54	47¾	47¼
Hamburg 6s '46	50½	50½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	68½	68½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	54½	54½
Hungary (King) 7½s R '44	38¾	38¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	51	51
Italian Pub Util 7s '53	89¼	89¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	32½	32½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49	48¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	48¾	48¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	17	16½
Karstadt 6s '43	28	27½
Krenger & Toll 5s '59	11¾	11¾
Lombard Elec 7s '52 ww	79¼	79¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Mex 4s A '10	23¾	23¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85½	85
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10¾	10¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	18	17¾
New South Wales 5s '57	71	71
New South Wales 5s '58	71	71
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	106
Norway (King) 5s '63	79½	79½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	81¼	81¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	84½	84½
Norway (King) 6s '52	84¼	84¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	67¾	67¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	48½	44
Ont Pow Sve 5½s '50	87¾	87¾
Ont Trans 5s '54	10½	10½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	82	82
Paulista Ry 7s '42	38½	38½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4	3¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	53	53
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '50	50	50
Prussia 6½s '51	98¾	97½
PPrussia 6s '52	97	96½
Rhine Main 7s '50	88¾	88¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	50	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50	50
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	51½	51½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	50	50
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	6½	6½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	8¾	8½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7¾	7½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8½	8¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	11¾	11¾
Roma (City) 6½s '52	87	86¾
Roumania 7s '50	21¼	21¼
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	13¼	13¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	86¾	86¾

New York Curb

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA Boston and Springfield (990-kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; Willis and Eugene Howard, comedians.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: "Charlie Chan" in "The Black Camel."
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra: "Eddie and Ralph"; soloist; male trio.
10:00 Hank Keene's Hillbillies.
10:15 Dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Aileen Stanley; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
5:15 Y. W. C. A., talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Popular soloist programs.
7:30 "Melody Lane"; orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Chicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Fur Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Chevrolet program, with Al Jolson.
10:30 NBC, Vivienne Ruth; orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
11:00 Forecasts, E. R. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Three Smiles," vocal trio.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Saxophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 Donald Novis, tenor.
8:00 CBS, vocal duo; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mary Eastman; male chorus; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String trio.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:15 "Golden Slipper" marathon.
8:30 Master of Mystery sketch.
9:00 Male quartet.
9:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:30 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Radio Revue: soloists; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Popular soloists.
12:45 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Vocal duo.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock; organ.
8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC program.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera Company presents Wagner's "Götterdämmerung." Acts 1 and 2.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, "Concert Favorites."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC, Matinée Gems.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul Cathedral service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS dance music.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio classical music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.

Boston Art Notes

City Club

Prints owned by Mr. Lee Friedman are on view at the Men's City Club.

Rarely does one find a collector with widespread tastes maintaining such a high level in his choice. One may study the length and breadth of contemporary print making from his pictures and learn how flexible is the medium and how aptly our contemporaries have experimented and reached new depths with it. It is encouraging to note the tendency towards fantasy, the break with conventions, the reëvaluation of the line.

Mr. Friedman shows some works with great names appended, such, for example, as excellent lithographs by Whistler, a superb Legros, a Forain. He has not bought signatures, these are all first-rate specimens. There are prints, too by Picasso and Steinlen. This collector is stirred by subject as well as handling of the medium. There are some of the choicer figure drawings by Arthur B. Davies; some of the freely-wrought Ségonzacs. The print in the hands of these artists seems a wieldy, expressive, sympathetic medium. They appreciate what a well-turned and appropriately thickened line can do. Some even add touches of color, although others convey a color value to the modulations of black-and-white and intermediary tones.

Other names there are, seen less frequently although we come upon them occasionally in collections. Hermine-David, for example, is the Parisian lady who has established a style in which she crams the plate with curly wavy lines, with flicks and spirals which tell finally as compact scenes in which people are moving about in parks, swimming, diving, etc. There are a few prints by Mme. David here which invite close inspection and arouse our curiosity concerning her imagination. Vergé-Sarrat is another Parisian who has rare style in his plates, exuberance, vivacity of a welcome variety. Mr. Friedman has a magnificently colored etching by Sarrat depicting a medieval village. Such sensibility is rarely encountered. The Paris seen by Utrillo is always touching; here there is a view, not well known. There are some of the lithographs by Gauguin and by Marie Laurencin. The caprices of Mme. Laurencin are delicate, pallid, ephemeral. They show another possibility of the plate.

One might enumerate others. This is a singular display in which the commentator can grow enthusiastic over nearly every exhibit.

D. A.

Joint Loan Made To Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 30—Speaking at the Rotary Club, Newfoundland's Prime Minister, Mr. F. C. Alderdice, announced yesterday that an agreement had been arranged with the British and Canadian Governments whereby a loan of $1,250,000 is to be made available to Newfoundland—half by each—enabling the Dominion to meets its debt service due at the end of the year. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, was consulted on the matter during his visit to England.

Newfoundland agrees with Britain and Canada to the appointment of a commission of three, two nominated by the British Government and the third by Newfoundland, "to examine the future of Newfoundland and in particular to report on the financial situation and prospects and what measures may be necessary to secure financial stability with a view to decisions being made before the debt interest due in July matures."

Mr. Alderdice prefaced his announcement by reference to the financial crisis a year ago and economic difficulties since which had prevented the country, despite strenuous efforts, to rehabilitate its affairs.

Paris and Berlin Sign Trade Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 30—A supplement to the Franco-German trade treaty signed here Dec. 28 marks an important advance toward a better understanding between these states. For though both parties realize this new arrangement is not permanent and can only apply to the present abnormal conditions, yet at the same time it affords an opportunity for the friendly settlement of any future misunderstanding on individual items.

Hitherto changes in individual tariff items have been possible only by a notice terminating the whole trade treaty, but henceforward a 14-day notice from either party is sufficient to initiate friendly discussions regarding any points of difference.

This treaty supplement also marks the first big break in the iron wall of foreign exchange restrictions Germany has been building around itself during the last 18 months to prevent the exit abroad of German marks and avoid other possible risks to the currency.

LANGONE BILL ASKS PARKS AND BEACHES

Extension of Boston's park system to provide improved recreational facilities in the North End and in East Boston was proposed in a bill filed with the Legislature yesterday by Mr. Joseph A. Langone, Senator-Elect from Boston. Financing of these projects would be cared for, the measure proposes, by the City of Boston borrowing $1,500,000 for the North End beach and $500,000 for the improvement in East Boston. Both of these, it was said, would be outside the debt limit.

The measure provides for a beach from Charlestown Bridge to Hanover and Commercial streets, including bathhouses and playgrounds. It also asks for a reproduction of the present recreational development on the Strandway in South Boston along the Charles River front in the North End. Another section of the bill proposes improvements at the World War Memorial Park in East Boston.

PLUMBERS SUPPORT WORK SHARING PLAN

Hearty indorsement of the share-the-work movement by the Master Plumbers of Boston and their pledge to put it into effect was reported to the Metropolitan Boston Share-the-Work Committee today. Assurance of the Master Plumbers Association's attitude was transmitted to the committee by Mr. Robert A. Whidden, chairman of the builders' subcommittee, upon receipt of written indorsement of the movement from Mr. W. J. McAuliffe, secretary of the association.

At a recent meeting of the plumbers in Boston, the proposal to indorse the movement was presented by Mr. John J. Downey of the association. Discussion developed the fact that many of the master plumbers already are conducting their operations on the work-sharing basis. In order to place themselves definitely on record in favor of work-sharing, the association passed a resolution.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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1, 2 and 3-room suites, freshly decorated, new equipment, free refrigeration, low rental; carefully managed building; easy to get to; on premises.
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N. Y. C., 107 West 71st St.—Two rooms furnished-unfurnished; bath; kitchenette, elevator, switchboard day and night; strictly respectable.

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Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Unfr. $300. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

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NEW YORK CITY, 350 West 110th St.—Lady will share pleasant home, 1-2 ladies, couple; $7 each. Telephone Academy 3-0493 (Apt. 36).

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Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
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Entire stock of DRESSES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, JEWELRY, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR
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ARTHUR'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP
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An attractive china top, nickel trim outfit, specially priced, $4.50
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Drastic Markdowns throughout the Year
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Goddard Bros
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MASSACHUSETTS

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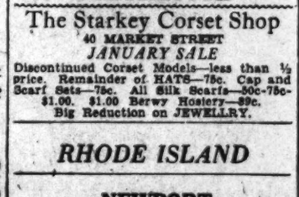

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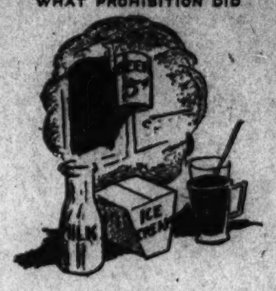

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Prohibition has increased the consumption of milk in the United States to 212.8 pounds annually for every man, woman and child. The ice cream industry has increased in value 251 per cent. The soft drink industry has enjoyed a 307 per cent rise in production. These facts show the apparent displacement of alcoholic drinks by beneficial foods.

In Lighter Vein

Power Behind the Throne

The shop had been in the Jones's family for generations, so that when a notice, "Under New Management," appeared in the window, the villagers awaited curiously the coming of the new proprietor.

As days went by and Jones was still behind the counter, and the notice was still prominently displayed, one of the bolder spirits asked him when the new people were coming in.

"What new people?" replied Jones. "You've got 'Under New Management' on the window."

"Oh, that! Didn't you know I'd got married?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Humorist

Riverside Dweller: "I do hope the water isn't above the top of the table, Fred. I thought I just saw a goldfish swim by!"

Speed

The student reporter had just submitted his editorial for the day to the editor. Leaving the editorial room, he began to reflect upon what he had written, and decided to go back and change something in it.

"I have a few changes to make in that editorial I submitted," he said.

The editor reached into the waste-basket and fished out the great work.

"All right, but make it snappy; the wastebaskets will be emptied in five minutes."—*Kansas City Star.*

Rime-O-Grams No. 76

Gems

ANSWERS
Published Dec. 5

1.
This crimson-hued gem,
So valued today,
Was first mined in Burma
Near old Mandalay.
(Ruby)

2.
In pure pastel beauty,
It's perfect when round;
Within a dark recess
This treasure is found.
(Pearl)

3.
A queen of Great Britain,
Whom many admire,
Considered as lucky
These gems of flecked fire.
(Opal)

4.
Its popular tints
Are white and rose red;
It clings to the edge
Of the wide ocean's bed.
(Coral)

5.
'Tis oftenest used
In the making of beads;
Of fossilized resin
It is the proceeds.
(Amber)

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Miss Margaret Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. M. K. Walker, Scranton, Penna.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.

Hymnal Notes

No. 216

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN No. 216 we have the only example in the revised Christian Science Hymnal of words and music by the same writer.

Georg Neumark's story is an example of the wanderings of students in old days, of which a more modern example appears in Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre. Neumark (1621-1681) was the son of a clothier in Thuringia. Finishing school in Gotha, he went with a party of merchants to the Michaelmas Fair at Leipzig. Thence he started out for Koenigsberg University, but the party was attacked by highwaymen, who took all that Neumark had except his prayerbook and a little money sewed into his clothing. He wandered from town to town looking for work and, almost despairing, found a friend at last in a pastor at Kiel, who recommended him to a post as tutor. This sudden end of his troubles prompted the writing of this hymn.

Neumark finally entered the Koenigsberg University as a law student, and again he lost everything, this time by fire. Again he wandered, till at last he returned home. Here the Duke of Saxe-Weimar was president of the "Fruit-bearing Society," the chief German literary union. The Duke made Neuman his court poet and secretary of the Ducal Archives.

He published several volumes of verse. One was of hymns which he called "songs for encouraging the Christian virtues." His poems are largely pastorals, without much spontaneity, but he is of more interest both as hymnist and musician.

Bach used tune and words of this hymn in his Cantata, No. 93 (If thou but suffer God to guide thee). He has made five different arrangements of the music for his various chorales. Mendelssohn used the melody in his oratorio St. Paul, with the words, To thee O Lord I yield my spirit.

Neumark's words beginning, *Wer nur den lieben Gott laesst walten* (Who only lets God work), were named by him a hymn "of consolation, that God will care for His own in His own time. After the saying, Cast thy burden on the Lord, Ps. 55; 22." Telling of the good fortune that befell him in Kiel, he said, "This coming so suddenly as if from the skies, greatly rejoiced me and on that very day I composed this hymn in honor of our beloved Lord." That words and music have so long been valued is proof of their inherent beauty and of the true gratitude which inspired them.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LET a man live now in the light of the knowledge that he is to live forever.
—HENRY VAN DYKE

The Children's Corner

Little Lone Snowball

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE Snowball lay alone and forgotten on the side of the pavement. People passed backward and forward, carts and taxicabs and buses rattled by, but no one took the slightest notice of him.

Jimmie had made him with his own small, cold hands an hour ago, when a number of boys, just out from school, were having a fine snow fight across the road, bombarding one another and shouting with delight when the shots found their target.

Jimmie was only a little boy and never thought he would be allowed to join in with the big lads, but all of a sudden a snowball collided with his check, and without a moment's hesitation he was gathering the snow together and making it into balls of his own. He threw them as hard as he could but most of them did not go very far and landed in the middle of the road. And then a policeman came along, the boys quickly disappeared, and Jimmie, hastily putting down his last snowball, ran away too.

The policeman would have liked to join in the game if he had not had to wear a helmet and be solemn. All he could do was to give little Snowball a push to the edge of the pavement with his big boot, and then move ponderously on. And almost at once the sun came out, a very ordinary, wet street took the place of the beautiful, shiny, white one, and only little Snowball remained, a small hard lump, to remind the townsfolk that the snow had been there at all.

Little Snowball felt terribly lonely and out of it. He had so badly wanted to be thrown across the road, to feel the air whizzing past him, to feel himself go smash against something, and to hear Jimmie shout with delight because his aim had been straight and true. And now he was doing nothing at all but lying in a disconsolate heap, getting sadder and sadder and dirtier and dirtier every moment.

And then, quite swiftly, a wonderful idea came to him, exactly as if someone had whispered it out of the sunshine.

"Yes," said little Snowball to himself, "that's what I'll do, of course. And how much, much better than being thrown at someone. I'll trickle myself off the pavement, and along the gutter, and through the grid. I'll help to make a deep, broad river, and carry great boats down to the sea."

And there and then he began to trickle, bit by bit, drop by drop, off the pavement, along the gutter, and through the grid. And when the policeman came slowly past again the pavement was quite dry for little lone Snowball had gone.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

When an orchestra was needed to play at a charity ball and none could be found, the Mayor of El Campo, Texas, solved the problem by pressing into service an orchestra which had been haled into court for traffic violations and sentenced the members to play for three hours?

The Western Electric Company's plant at Chicago manufactures 80 per cent of all talking picture equipment in the country?

The German post office, besides its regular postal work, has inaugurated a delivery service for department stores?

The Boston Public Library circulates about 3,500,000 books annually?

The Adventures of Waddles

JACK SPOONBILL QUACKED AND BECKONED ME, "MY NEW INVENTION! COME AND SEE.
"I'VE BUILT THIS LIGHT TO SIGNAL FAR AND SEND A MESSAGE TO A STAR."
"BUT JACK," I THOUGHT IT BEST TO SAY, "THE STARS ARE ALL SO FAR AWAY
"YOUR MESSAGE WOULD NOT REACH THEIR SPHERES FOR MANY WEEKS, AND MONTHS, AND YEARS."

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The New Viewpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOTORING in the Department of Oran in Algeria, the writer noted with great pleasure that in the country round about Mostaganem the usual curt notice, *Travaux, Ralentissez* ("Road-Mending, Slow up") had been replaced by *Ralentissez, s'il vous plait. Nous travaillons pour vous* ("Please slow up. We are working for you.").

This seemed a very delightful indication that the new view, expressed in courtesy and an understanding of the fact that each one's interests are the interest of the whole, had found its way to a corner of the erstwhile "Barbary States."

Later in the week at a cinema in Algiers, a film was shown of the various ceremonies connected with Armistice Day in France. The caption given after a view had been shown of a field of white crosses in a war cemetery was "These graves give forth no breath of hatred or vengeance but a call to brotherhood."

Here was another beautiful indication that in spite of the gloom-loving prophets a better and nobler way of thinking is spreading over the whole earth. How we can rejoice in the ever-mounting ocean of evidence that the "little leaven is leavening the lump," and gratefully acknowledge every tiny sign we see that the new-old beautiful vision is penetrating human thinking, and bringing healing ideas to wash away the old barriers dividing man from man and race from race—thus lifting thought to see the one universal family bound for one high goal!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Tenet (Mrs. H. F.)—*Ten'-et* (each *e* short). Not *te'-net.*

Adorable (Mrs. H. F., who asks if there is any authority for pronouncing the first *a* as in *at*)—In "adoration" the first *a* is short as in *at*; in "adorable," however, each *a* is sounded as in *sofa.*

Infinite (K. E. S., who says he sometimes hears the word in hymns sung as in'-fih-nite)—The last *i* is properly short as the other two.

"Government says it must not be done" (A. T. C.)—Good usage would seem to prefer "the" before "government." (The assumption is that "government" here represents a person or persons.) In cases involving the use of "government" as an abstract noun ("Government implies obedience," "Government is needed," etc.), the definite article is not usually necessary.

"By the application of Christian Science" (A. T. C., who asks if this may be considered as a sentence)—Fowler defines a sentence as follows: "A set of words complete in itself, having either expressed or understood in it a subject and a predicate, and conveying a statement or question or command or exclamation."

If the "set of words" submitted by the inquirer were to be used as a reply to a question (such as, "How was this accomplished?"), it would be considered as having a subject and predicate "understood" ("It was accomplished . . ."). It therefore may be regarded as a sentence or not, according to the context.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 86

Biblical Episodes

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
As they sat in a room
A rushing wind came,
And the sign they awaited
Appeared as a flame.

2.
Twelve rods were selected
By Heaven's dictation,
Yet one underwent
The strange transmutation.

3.
An instant outpouring
After two strokes were sounded,
Convinced the tired "children"
Their fears were ungrounded.

4.
They called on the sleeper
From danger to save,
And rising from slumber
He stilled the wild wave.

5.
Three times in great frenzy
The weapon was thrown,
But it scathed not the friend
Unarmed and alone.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Gram/No. 86."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Timely Warning

IN THESE times one need not be a Jeremiah to recognize the folly of crying, "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." The conviction of many thoughtful observers that the "war to end war" did not achieve that purpose is reported in the series of articles by Mr. Sisley Huddleston beginning in the Monitor today. Without giving way to gloom or excitedly assuming that war is going to break out in Europe tomorrow, it is the part of wisdom to take account of such warnings, and of the situation which calls them forth.

As Mr. Huddleston points out, that situation is not new. One of the worst things about war is that it nearly always sows the seeds of further friction. The World War was no exception. Men were tempted for a time to think that it was. This was because the Treaty of Versailles attempted not only to end the war but to preserve the peace. Never before had a peace treaty set up a League of Nations. Never before had the war-weary peoples of earth been so ready to sacrifice something of national pride and sovereignty for the sake of peace.

It was easy, in that temper, to expect the League to harmonize international affairs. And some successes were achieved. Moreover, the Geneva peace machinery was reënforced by the World Court, Locarno and the Pact of Paris. Yet most of the peace efforts were negative in character, designed to forbid war. They did not reach to the eradication of its causes. They looked more to suppressing war. But keeping a surface peace when peace means the perpetuation of injustices and the accentuation of hatreds is both morally wrong and politically dangerous.

Peace cannot be petrified. Its stability must come from movement, from the progressive readjustments required to maintain justice in a changing world. The peace treaties made some provision for such readjustments. Article 19 of the League Covenant sets up methods for revision of the treaties. This machinery for positive and continuing peacemaking is far from perfect. But it is too advanced for nationalist thinking. Consequently the nations so far have refused to use it.

And in the last fifteen months they have shown in Manchuria that they are unwilling to use the more drastic sections of the merely negative peace machinery. The recent recognition of that fact has damped many hopes. Others have been chilled by the inability of governments so far to agree upon any general disarmament. In addition the nations have made less progress than had been expected in the amelioration of economic strife and the lowering of trade barriers. Indeed, there has been retrogression on this score and a tendency to divide the world into ever tighter trade compartments during recent months.

Thus the situation, while not new, has developed and its difficulties have come more fully into view.

This fuller view should not engender fear. It should galvanize the peoples of the world into more earnest and timely efforts to overcome the dangers now disclosed. Humanity commands ample supplies of the intelligence and good will required for this overcoming. The question is whether it will become sufficiently aroused to use them or continue to drift on the currents of apathy and selfishness which have hitherto always carried it into war. A warning which leads to a frank facing of facts should help. Clearer understanding of the dangers of war should make men more willing to run risks for peace.

There has been genuine progress in the organization of peace. And the ultimate outcome cannot be in doubt. Discovery of weaknesses in the machinery or of nationalistic reluctance to use it may seem to delay that outcome, but it really puts peacemaking on a sounder, better-informed basis. Pretending is not peace. We cannot dream ourselves into peace. But we can by awakening achieve it. For there is a firm foundation for real peace. Men have a fundamental love of peace, derived directly from a God of peace. And as they realize better the folly of strife they more fully recognize and partake of His harmony.

The Noblest Language

MR. HERWALD RAMSBOTHAM, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, recently asserted that Greek is a finer language than Latin. Even those who disagree with him will probably admit that if the world's languages were placed in order of merit, either Greek or Latin ought to be put at the top.

Latin has this advantage over Greek, that some of its greatness can be discerned by those who do not understand it. Even the people to whom the phrase conveys no vision of ancient stream-girt walls will admit that *"Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros"* is a line that rolls off the tongue with a noble and satisfying sound. Indeed, the charm of Latin for some imaginations is so great that the tongue of Cæsar and Cicero has on occasion been incorporated into English poetry, perhaps the most successful example being Tennyson's "Sweet Catullus' all-but island, O venusta Sirmio."

The virtues of Latin are its strength, logic, precision and seriousness. Greek has a more abundant grace and beauty. Matthew Arnold used to maintain that Greek names—Epaminondas, Achilles, Agamemnon—for sheer beauty of sound, put English names to shame. It is a plausible contention, but one is not sure that it can be substantiated. Strictly speaking, it is doubtful whether one sound is in itself more beautiful than another. It is usually the associations they call up that determine whether words shall be considered beautiful or not. One's opinion as to the æsthetic appeal of such a name as La Sueur will vary according to one's knowledge of French.

It is the same with these Greek names. They seem grander and nobler than English because they are associated with a great literature and an idealized city-state. The darker side of Greek life—the institution of slavery, the injustice to women—has been forgotten, while the failures of present civilization are only too obvious.

English words cannot therefore at the moment be associated quite so exclusively with pleasant and lovely things as can names in the classical languages. It is our job to make this cease to be so as quickly as lies in our power. Every slum house that is cleared away, every piece of work found for the unemployed, every bit of food given to the hungry, is an addition to the beauty of the English language.

This Speck of Dust, the Earth

ASTRONOMY is one of the world's best antidotes for self-importance. Take, for example, the casual remark of Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard University observatory, that the galaxy of the Milky Way, to which the solar system including the earth belongs, is merely one of vast numbers of such galaxies in space and that there is no indication that our galaxy "is of any particular significance, either in stellar or nebular constitution or in its position within the universe."

Nevertheless, the astronomers, geologists and other members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, before which Dr. Shapley spoke, do attach enough importance to this little galaxy and the speck of dust within it called the earth that they devoted several hours of discussion to it in their annual sessions at Atlantic City. Dr. Shapley himself has taken the trouble to develop a new theory of how the solar system originated. He believes the sun, moon, earth and planets all to have been formed at once from a swirl of gaseous or liquid matter thrown from the Milky Way.

Coming down to earth, as it were, Prof. Reginald A. Daly, addressing the Geological Society of America at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speculates even as to what may be going on down inside this supposedly once molten ball—down under the forty-mile crust on which men walk and build their buildings. He ventures that 99.9 per cent of the earth's volume will always remain unseen by human eyes, because even below the stony crust there is believed to lie some 1800 miles of glassy, steel-like rock before one reaches—hypothetically, of course—the superheated liquid core.

With all these miles to ponder, yet other physical scientists have measured so minutely as to find that the Atlantic seaboard of the United States is sinking 11½ inches per century at Boston, five inches per century at New York and Baltimore, and rising some inches at Charleston, S. C., and Portland, Me. Still others return to the galactic realms of meteors and stars to picture a collision which they believe took place between the earth and a good-sized comet perhaps half a million years ago and which apparently left its marks across the topography of the Carolinas.

Engrossing as are these and other researches, useful as their findings may sometimes prove to be, and interesting as are the hypotheses of natural science regarding the history of the material universe, yet many will find in the examination of the earth and the stars no grander or more sustaining significance than the rapture of the psalmist: "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth forth his handywork."

Attitude Is Something, But—

IN COLONEL HOUSE'S article on "Some Foreign Problems of the Next Administration," which Foreign Affairs has just published, the emphasis is on a change of attitude as much as on a change of specific policies. The pressing task is "thoroughgoing, economic rehabilitation through international action." The great danger is "the sense of insecurity now prevailing in every quarter of the world"; and "to restore men's confidence in the ability of governments to govern is the first task of our times."

The specific matters with which Colonel House deals are both economic and political. His discussion of them is in general terms. Tariffs must be reduced and there must be tariff "stability." For the intergovernmental debts there must be "definitive" settlements at the earliest possible moment. We must proceed with our efforts to achieve a reduction of armaments, but we must remember that "disarmament follows security." So far as Manchuria is concerned we must endeavor to act so that "the power of the Kellogg pact will have been vindicated." There are few suggestions as to how these objects may be attained. "It is the spirit, Sir, which matters."

Colonel House quotes this fine sentence from an article on American foreign policy which President-Elect Roosevelt wrote for Foreign Affairs in July, 1928. The points of that article have been overtaken by the march of events, save in respect of American adherence to the statute of the World Court and the maintenance of open, instead of clandestine, relations with the League of Nations. Taking the two articles together one is justified in concluding that the new Administration will realize the importance of the "spirit" which determines foreign policy.

But something else is necessary. A friendly tone in foreign relations is essential, but there must also be a more general realization of the fact that different phases of foreign policy form parts of a whole and cannot be dealt with separately. Long-continued reluctance of the United States to join the World Court makes European states doubt the honesty of American professions that all international disputes should be settled by pacific means. Uncertainty with respect to the implementing of the Kellogg pact; Washington's refusal at the London Naval Conference to consider consultation, followed by approval of a consultative pact by both party platforms; Secretary Stimson's discovery that consultation is implied in the Pact of Paris even while America remains unwilling to say whether she will insist on neutral rights of trade with a state which has violated the Kellogg pact—such tergiversations puzzle European chancelleries. Chances of agreement at the Geneva Disarmament Conference are thereby reduced. The United States has failed to realize that limitation proposals cannot be discussed in a vacuum from which all political considerations have been removed.

America's attitude toward the intergovernmental debts is a striking illustration of persistence in canalizing her foreign policies. She has dealt with the debtors as if they were not partners in the Geneva Conference and in the consideration of the Lytton Report. Can it be expected that Great Britain, which thinks the United States unjust in requiring the transfer of the December 15 payment, and that France, which rightly or wrongly refuses to pay, will be sympathetic to the armament proposals which the United States delegation at Geneva may make? Can it be expected that the British and French Foreign Offices which, in the earlier stages of the Manchurian affair, were less alarmed than was the United States by Japanese policy, will now work wholeheartedly with the State Department in preventing the scrapping of the Lytton recommendations?

"It is the spirit, Sir, which matters." Yes. But it is a general view of all the related phases of our foreign policy which is important also. There must be a recognition of the fact that international political and economic relationships are now so intricate and intimate that no one part of them can be properly dealt with in disregard of other parts.

The New Year in Nicaragua

NICARAGUA will soon begin not merely a new year but a new era. On January 1 Señor Juan B. Sacasa, a Liberal, takes office as President, and on January 3 the last of the khaki-clad representatives of the United States will leave the tropical fields and torrid jungles of Central America's largest republic. Except for one short interval, American marines have been stationed in Nicaragua ever since August, 1912. They bade "adiós" to the Nicaraguans in August, 1925, but two days before Christmas of the next year they came back amid five or six conflicting executive explanations as to the reasons for their return.

The removal of the marines from Nicaragua early became one of the cardinal policies of the Hoover Administration. Mr. Hoover realized that good-will gestures toward Latin America were empty and *contraproducente* so long as American forces participated in any way in the internal life of Caribbean republics. This became evident in 1928 shortly after the second intervention. In that year the sixth Pan-American Congress met at Havana and Colonel Lindbergh took off on his Central American good-will flight. While President Coolidge, Secretary Hughes and "Lindy" were making every effort to create good will by speeches and flights, the intellectuals and the press of Latin America were oblivious to all but the barking rifles of United States marines in Nicaragua.

However, criticism of the policy of armed intervention should not deprive the marines of such credit as they deserve for constructive action. They made many friends in Nicaragua, particularly for their courageous help at the time of the earthquake in Managua. They maintained order, did relief work and supervised elections and trained a national guard. To the great honor of the marines, it must be said that in general their behavior has been exemplary.

On the other hand, it is doubtful whether the twenty years' experience of policing a neighboring republic and teaching it practical politics has warranted the cost to American taxpayers or compensated the nation for the good will and friendships which have been lost.

Opinion is rather sharply divided. The Nicaraguans favored by the intervention and those Americans whose "lives and property have been protected" or who believe in intervention consider that the marines have succeeded, but the Nicaraguans not favored by foreign supervision of politics, many patriotic Nicaraguans and practically all the other Latin-Americans, as well as American opponents of imperialism, have denounced the intervention as unwise, unsuccessful, costly and unnecessary.

Between these extremes it is impossible to determine whether the intervention has justified itself in the sense that its objectives have been attained—for the reason that the objectives themselves were never clearly known.

At all events, the marines march out under happy circumstances. They depart by voluntary action of the American Government and not as a result of outside pressure. One great fountainhead of criticism of North American foreign policy passes, it is hoped, *"para siempre"*—forever, from the scene.

Editorial Notes

By inscribing his name and address on an 8-cents-a-dozen egg, a Minnesota farmer was enabled to receive the information that it retailed, some months later, at the rate of 32 cents a dozen. Probably he construes this as fresh evidence of the need for improvement in the agricultural marketing system.

A Bremen (Germany) bird fancier places canaries near a nightingale, whose notes the former are said to imitate to perfection, thus indicating that a nightingale by any other name may sound as sweet.

Probably it is just as well that none of those radiocasters sponsoring the various "magazines of the air" have, in their striving for realism, given the broadcasts a week or more ahead of the scheduled publication dates.

It is assumed that the Pennsylvania man who turned out a link of sausage sixty feet long had no difficulty whatever in making both ends meat.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

How Shall War Be Defined?—The Story of Hoover's Renomination

ONE of the foremost peace organizations has undertaken to get a specific definition of war, and to have it adopted by the League of Nations and otherwise. It is exceedingly necessary that war should be defined. President Wilson bombarded Vera Cruz, killed some scores of Mexicans, and used American marines at some slight cost of life to the American forces. But this was not war. He sent General Pershing to invade Mexico in pursuit of Villa, but that was not war, nor was Villa caught. What the United States has been doing in Nicaragua, now happily ended though it cost many lives of American marines and of residents of that country, was not war. Japan has burned a section of Shanghai, and has taken over to her own control a greater part of Manchuria, calling it a new state. But that is not war.

A good many years ago, after the Chinese assault on the legations at Peking, which incidentally wasn't war, the Western nations affected sent a punitive expedition to China. That eminent philosopher, Mr. Dooley, depicted with some vivacity the situation which resulted:

"Well," says old Wow Chow, "I'd like to be able to go back home an' tell thim what war really is. A few years back ye sint a lot iv young men over to our part iv th' wurruld an' without sayin' with ye'er leave or by ye'er leave they shot us an' they hung us up be our psyche knots an' they burned down our little bamboo houses. Thin they wint up to Pekin, set fire to th' town, an' stole ivry thing in sight. I just got out iv th' back dure in time to escape a jab in th' spine fr'm a German that I niver seen befure. If it hadn't been that whin I was a boy I won th' hundred yards at th' University of Slambang in two hours an' forty minyits, an' if it hadn't happened that I was lightly dhressed in a summer overshirt an' a thin blouse, and if th' German hadn't stopped to steal me garters, I wudden't be here at this moment," says he. "Was that war or wasn't it?" he says. "T was an expedition," says th' dillygate fr'm England, "to serve th' high moral jooties iv Christyan civvylization." "Thin," says th' dillygate fr'm China, puttin, on his hat, "I'm fr war," he says, "It ain't so rough," he says. An' he wint home.

In this department I have frequently pointed out that after every defeat in the national election there arises a clamor for the reorganization of the losing party. Always the nation is told that the chairman is to be forced out, and new and more progressive management installed, while frequently assertions are made that the committee will be reorganized in the interest of some particular presidential candidate.

The matter is perhaps of interest only to politicians, but if anyone will take the pains to go back through the records of the national committees since 1916 it will be found that the chairman, even though defeated in the election, has almost invariably held on until the next national convention, and that any wholesale reorganization has never been effected. This will in all probability be true of the Republican National Committee today. Mr. Everett Sanders, the chairman, can remain as long as he desires, since there is no machinery for forcing him out of his position, and probably no great desire to do it. A story, set forth in certain newspapers during the last week, that the committee would be held in its present form in order to work for President Hoover's renomination in 1936, is merely ridiculous.

A defeated President once was renominated, made the campaign against the man who defeated him, and was triumphantly elected. This was Grover Cleveland in 1892. His defeat, however, in '88 had been by a very narrow margin, and Benjamin Harrison, who had overcome him, was singularly unpopular among the politicians of his own party. I do not believe that either in the mind of President Hoover, or of any influential friend of his, there exists any thought today of his renomination.

If the Democrats in Congress should leave largely unchanged his plans for the reconstruction of the business structure, and these prove to be effective in the four years to come, there might be a demand for recognition of this service. It is hardly likely, however, that Democratic policy will permit this. The party which out of office devoted so much attention to the successful endeavor to "smear Hoover," is not likely when in power to leave undone anything for the completion of that particular task.

Two Appraisals of Chinese Education

TWO independent reports have been made recently upon the Chinese educational system, one by a layman's commission from the United States sent to survey all phases of missionary work, and another by a commission of European educational experts appointed by the Council of the League of Nations in response to a request from the Chinese Government.

The American commission confined its studies largely to missionary schools, while the European experts surveyed only Chinese public schools. But both groups agreed that "Americanization" of Chinese schools, missionary and public, has gone too far. As a result, schools have been gradually separated from the indigenous life of the people. Reforms are urged which will connect the schools more closely with the needs of the Chinese masses.

The "Americanization" of the Chinese educational system has come about naturally. American missionaries played a major part in the introduction of modernized education to China; being familiar with their own educational methods, they endeavored to apply them to China. And thousands of Chinese students educated in the United States, convinced of the efficacy of American methods in this country, returned to China eager to graft these methods upon the old Chinese system.

The resultant tendency, in the opinion of the League Commission, has been to "create an enormous abyss between the masses of the Chinese people, plunged in illiteracy and not understanding the needs of their country, and the intelligentsia educated in luxurious schools and indifferent to the wants of the masses." The system has become so alien that it "is highly injurious to the masses and dangerous because a carefully educated social élite not closely connected with general needs may become transformed into an unproductive clique inclosed within the narrow bounds of its own interests."

The American system, as the League Commissioners pointed out, has been adapted from European models to the special conditions prevailing in the United States. These conditions are totally different from those in China, where the standard of living must necessarily be sharply lower than that in America for some time to come. The European educators hinted, although they did not state, that a Chinese student with an American education possesses a luxury which China cannot yet afford. He is, therefore, not adequately prepared for life in his own country.

The League Commissioners suggested that the Chinese are more likely to find models in Europe than in America upon which they may build an indigenous system of education, "because American civilization has developed in spite of a total absence of local traditions, whereas European, like Chinese, civilization must always take count of local traditions dating back thousands of years." The commission emphasized, however, that it does not wish to see European models supplant American models, but to urge that "no form of civilization which has developed in another land, and in different conditions, can become the cultural tradition of the China that is now entering upon an era of reform. New China must mobilize its forces, and from its own history, from its own literature, from all that is truly indigenous, extract the materials for a new civilization, that will be neither American nor European, but Chinese."

These two reports have been carefully studied by Chinese educators who have realized for some time that the educational system is faulty, but have not been able precisely to analyze its defects. The so-called "anti-foreign" movement against missionary schools and the restlessness in Chinese public schools may be explained in large part, they believe, as a partially conscious protest against further "foreignization" of the Chinese educational system. Chinese educators heartily agree with the League Commissioners that "public education in China will not attain the value of Western education until all signs of European and American influence have been eliminated, when there will be something really Chinese to compare with what is essentially American or European." They realize that the process must necessarily be long, but it is with this conviction that present educational reforms are being shaped.

DEMAREE BESS

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The "Kitchen Cabinet"

WE WOULD much rather be a member of a presidential "kitchen" or inner-circle, cabinet than a member of the one provided for by the Constitution. In the kitchen cabinet everything goes on behind the scenes. A member of that cabinet seldom sees his name or face in the papers, but the President is just as likely as not to slap him jovially on the back and call him Joe or Pete or You Old Potato.

A member of the big Cabinet, the formal Cabinet, meets the President out in the open with everybody wearing his coat and collar and tie. The President bows and addresses him as Mr. Secretary and they pose together for the news reels. That's nice in a way, no doubt, but we like the other scene better, where everybody is sitting around in his shirtsleeves, . . . eating peanuts, laughing and talking . . . and really getting down to brass tacks.

We don't say, understand, that the President ever sits around in his shirtsleeves . . . and eats peanuts. All we say is that if ever he does it must be at a meeting of the kitchen cabinet. Every President, at least since Jackson, has had a kitchen cabinet and has seemed to enjoy meeting with it. There must be some reason. We think we know what it is. We think the President does sometimes sit around in his shirtsleeves—and gets a big kick out of it, too.—*Omaha* (Neb.) *World-Herald.*

A Fat Year for Patronage

THERE is a certain incongruity in the fact that a patronage list is being compiled by the Civil Service Commission. That is the one agency having to do with government personnel that should be, in practice as well as in theory, removed from the spoils system.

But the Civil Service Commission in sending out a questionnaire to all departments and independent establishments asking for "the number of officers and employees in the executive civil service whose appointments are not made through competitive examination" is merely following established precedent. The same thing was done when the Wilson Administration came into office and again when the Harding Administration began.

Now the Democrats, out in the cold for twelve long years, are with a lean and hungry look asking that the same information be compiled again. Of the approximately $15,000 employees in the executive service, about 108,000 of them hold jobs which are regarded as the spoils of war. Some of the incumbents have lived untouched by the changes of administration; and many of the incumbents will go through the storm of March 4 untouched. For there are men and women in these jobs whose worth makes them immune from the fate of those who live by the political sword, and by the political sword expect to perish.

This will be a fat year for dispensers of patronage, but a lean year for the taxpayer. Unfortunately, when the time comes to begin chopping in the federal establishment in the name of economy, those who feel most the effects of the ax are not the beneficiaries of political patronage, but those who by dint of merit and industry have earned the right to work for the Government. Patronage is relatively untouched by economy.—*Washington Star.*

Basis for Discussion

SIMULTANEOUS communications from the British and French governments ask this country for an extension of the moratorium, and for reconsideration of the entire debt issue. These nations plead their inability to pay on the one hand, and on the other point to the harmful effects of these huge international obligations on the processes of financial reconstruction and business recovery. . . .

Senator Borah, apparently expecting these communications, endeavors to answer them in advance and makes the debt question a simple business proposition. If the United States is to cancel the debts or materially reduce them she must demand some kind of practical inducement. The consideration which Borah specifies is a reduction of European armaments.

The Borah logic is unescapable. If the European powers are too poor to pay the debts they are too poor to maintain great armaments. . . .

There is little likelihood that the United States will formally cancel the European debts, as the former European allies have practically canceled the German reparations at Lausanne. . . .

The weaker nations really cannot pay. The stronger nations can pay, but there is veracity in the statements that payment is now distressingly difficult. . . .

Perhaps the Borah pronouncement supplies the answer. If the European debtors, who have been unable to persuade the United States that payment of war debts justly depends on payment of German reparations, will concede that American moratoriums and debt concessions should justly depend on reduction of their own armament extravagance there will at once be established a basis for discussion.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*